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All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 117- BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 15 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
19 May	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Naldera x		16,088
2 June	Macedonia		11,120
9 „	Malwa*		10,986
16 „	Mantua		10,946
23 „	Razmak	Narkunda x	16,572
30 „	Delta		8,000
7 July	Ranpura*		16,601
14 „	Morea		10,953
21 „	Razmak	Mooltan x	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi*		16,619
11 „	Macedonia		11,120
18 „	Maloja x		20,837
25 „	Malwa		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*		16,568
8 „	Mantua		10,916
15 „	Naldera*		16,088
22 „	Ranpura		16,601
29 „	Razmak@		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Razmak@		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x		10,847
17 „	Ranchi		26,650
24 „	Ranpura	Macedonia*	11,120

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928.		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
27th May	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan

†Does not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th May	18th May
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Hakozaki Maru 31st May
Hakusan Maru 14th June
Kitano Maru 28th June
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Katori Maru 30th May
Atsuta Maru 13th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Tenyo Maru 13th June
Korea Maru 26th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	19th May
Sydney Maru ..	16th „	27th „
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	22nd June.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
16th May	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
23rd „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesday and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians nd lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hurnum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the 'Bombay Chronicle.'

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1926) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Assure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"FORWARD"

Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply at once to:—
THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA

Want extra money

Turn out-of-use articles around the house into cash by the use of a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Used but useful articles find a ready sale when advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

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ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Varsada dispensary. Pay Rs. 40-50 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications stating age, experience, etc., should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICE, CAMBAY before the end of May, 1928.
A 30419

WANTED—Indian GRADUATE TYPIST. Shorthand not necessary. Must be able to type 50 words a minute. Must be well up in Gujrati. Apply in writing only to the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ld., Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER, having full up-to-date knowledge for the BECHARDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Ltd., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A 30397

NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukkarapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad
A R843.

WANTED—MEN, desirous earning Rs. 60/- weekly. Particulars anna stamp, BUSINESS STANDARDS BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R871

WANTED.—A FITTER, Knowing Mechanical line See between 5 p.m. to 6. p.m. to BATLIBOI & CO., Fort.
A R875

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPET new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250, COACH Rs. 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,900/-. 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,800/- F. O. R. Bombay. complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30370

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

ALMOST in all Banks in Bombay our Exchange Interest and Wages Tables are used. Paper Binding Rs. 3-8; Board Rs. 4. Commission Tables at Rs. 5/- Bentleys A B C. 5th and 6th Edition Marconi International and Western Union Telegraphic Codes also to be had "INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, 55, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay."
L R879

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE proprietor has decided to deliver to the door an article worth about Rs. 6 (six) absolutely free to every reader of this paper. Apply even before you turn your eyes to "THE MINERVA STORES" Cuttack.
N 30408

GET FREE SAMPLES of Swadeshi Silk and Emlicloths; best for suitings and shirtings in fashionable designs: JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Silk Merchants, Ludhana.
T R885

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 9 months ending 31st March, 1929.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and the description of books and forms required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained from the Controller of Stores' Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 10/- for each form, which amount will not be returned. The envelopes enclosing tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Printed Books and Forms". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
1st May, 1928. 30354

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, for the information of the general public, that the Vaccination Station, which was hitherto located at No. 156D Mount Road, Mazagaon, has been REMOVED to the premises occupied by the Municipal Marathi School at Dockyard Road near the Bhandarwada Reservoir.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th May, 1928.
30421

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 839 of 1928.

JAYANTILAL HIRALAL & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Carnac Bunder, within the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other creditors of Sonabai Bapuji Velinker .... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) LUXMIBAI B. VELINKER, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 412, Sunipeth Poona, (2) TARABAI SAJUBAI VELINKER, (3) RAMCHANDRA NARAYEN VELINKER and (4) WAMAN NARAYEN VELINKER, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

To,

The Creditors of Sonabai Bapuji Velinker.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar on the second day of April, 1928, notice is hereby given under order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit on behalf of themselves and other creditors of Soonabai Bapuji Velinkar against the Defendants praying:—

(a) That the 1st Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,51,718-10-10 together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 26th day of October, 1927, till Judgment and further interest on Judgment at the rate of six per cent per annum till payment.
(b) that the Defendant 1 may be ordered specifically to perform the agreement referred to in para 12 of the Plaint herein and to execute such assurances as are necessary to effectually carry out the same.
(c) That the estate of the said Soonabai may be administered and accounts taken by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.
(d) That it may be declared that the Deed of Trust dated the 30th day of January, 1928, is void and inoperative in Law as a frudulent transfer.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the estate of the said Soonabai with such powers as to this Honourable Court may deem just and proper.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from dealing with or disposing of the estate of the said deceased or any part thereof.
(g) That the 1st Defendant may be ordered to pay the Plaintiffs costs of this suit.
(h) For further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 2nd day of July, 1928.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary
E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of May, 1928,

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
30420

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. PEEROSHAW NUSSERWANJI KOTWAL of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell free from incumbrances, the undermentioned property to another of our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise however, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay Suburban District and the Municipality of Bandra within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land with the bunglow and outhouses standing thereon called "Sea View Terrace" situate at Khar, Danda, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 675 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Final Plot No. 288 of Suburban Scheme No. VII (Khar Model Suburb) Entry No. 1; and bearing Municipal House No. 289 at 9th Road, Khar and bounded on or towards the North by Plot No. 293 of the Suburban Scheme No. VII, on or towards the East by Plots Nos. 285, 286, and 287 of the said Scheme, on or towards the South by the said Ninth Road, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 289 of the Bombay Suburban Scheme No. VII.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1928.
KHARAS AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30414

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of **Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SOMCHAND OTAMCHAND SHAH, late of Bombay, Dasha Shrimali Jain Bania Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Modi Khana, within the Fort .....Deceased.

(1) Bai KASTURVANTI, widow of Somchand Otamchand Shah, residing at Modi Khana, within the Fort, (2) NAGINDAS KARAMCHAND, a Merchant, and Commission Agent, now residing at Andheri in Thana District and (3) DEVKARAN KHUSHAL, a Merchant and Shroff, residing at Modi Khana, within the Fort, all Dasha Shrimali Jain Bania Inhabitants, the Executrix and Executors, named in the last Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of May, 1928.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
30415

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
MAFATLAL VANMALIDAS & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

AMUSEMENT.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

NEXT SATURDAY
RICHARD BARTHELMESS IN TOL'ABLE DAVID

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE FRED COYNE ENTERPRISES
Present the
COYNE MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
In the delightful Non-Stop Dancing Revue
"KEEP MOVING"
Booking at ROSE & Co.
After 7 P.M. at the Treatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO GOLDWYN PRODUCTION
DE-LUXE in 7 Reels
"SO THIS IS MARRIAGE"
A modern story that will hit home in every home.
The Programme Includes
LITTLE CLEY HOME IN THE WEST
And
HAROLD LLOYD
in
NON-STOP KID

EDWARD THEATRE
If you seek mystery adventure or romance
Come to
THE EDWARD THEATRE
Next Saturday
TO SEE
PATHE'S LATEST
and
NEWEST SERIAL
"The House Without a Key"
Starring
ALL' NE RAY
AND
WALTER MILLER
It is the BEST serial PATHE has ever made and never been shown before in Bombay.

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Present at
Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MONTE BLUE
in
WARNER BROS. PRODUCTION
"THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"A THIEF IN PARADISE"
Featuring
DORIS KENYON
And
RONALD COLMAN
A production that comes from the China Seas across the world to the pleasure palaces and immortal halls of our most brilliant society.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
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Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.
Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.
THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF
Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,
OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES DECLINE ON RAINS IN TEXAS—HEAVY REALISING.

New York, May 12.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 3 points on lower Liverpool quotations. Reports of rains in Texas and breaking up of drought induced heavy realising causing a break of 31 points in prices during the first quarter of an hour. Thereafter the market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 28 to 34 points. Spot prices declined 20 points to 21.85c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 22 to 25 points. Spot prices were reduced by 30 points to 20.93c.

Although crop conditions are still unfavourable, there is material improvement in weather conditions. The trade being thoroughly convinced of the strong fundamental situation is taking more interest and saves the market from a rapid fall. The market more depends upon weather developments and will be guided to-day on U.S.A. April mill consumption figure.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 12.

Previous close highest ..	21.33
10 a.m. opening ..	21.30—.03
10-2 a.m. ..	21.28—.05
10-18 a.m. lowest ..	21.02—.31
12 noon close ..	21.05—.28

DROUGHT PARTIALLY RELIEVED.

New York, May 12.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable from New York as under:—

Drought in the West partially relieved. Market speculatively overbought, but trade showing more interest. Pending further developments would confine purchases to breaks.

MAJOR FLUCTUATIONS UNLIKELY.

New York, May 12.

Messrs. Harris Irby and Vose cable from New York as under:—

In absence immediate bad weather no major fluctuations likely for present but expect considerably higher before September.

RAINS IN TEXAS.

New York, May 12.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

Market declined on heavy rains in Texas.

HEAVY REALISING.

New York, May 12.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Heavy realising. Rains in the Western belt.

FAVOURABLE FORECAST.

New York, May 12.

New York market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on drought breaking in Texas and favourable Eastern Belt forecast.—Reuter.

To Mill Owners, Agents and Managers.

The **Reed** is a very important member for the production of High-grade Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the Reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a "**Presto**" Reed which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all are supplied at **Present Market Prices**, ruling in India, by all **Mill-Stores Merchants** of repute.

Every Reed is labelled "**Presto**" **Brand** as a guarantee of quality and made only by **T. JONES & CO., LTD.** Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

For **QUICK DELIVERIES**, indent through your own importers.

LIVERPOOL.

SMALL BUSINESS—NARROW TRADING AFFAIR.

Liverpool, May 12.

The Liverpool futures market opened 8 to 9 points higher and ruled quiet but steady. There was only small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The close was steady at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Spot demand was quiet and sales amounted to 3,000 bales. Spot prices rose 12 points to 11.74d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures closed 10 points higher and Egyptians improved 7 points.

TEXAS SELLING.

Liverpool, May 12.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

New York cables heavy selling account Texas South-West in consequenie of rains in Texas.

BENEFICIAL RAINS.

Liverpool, May 12.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9-20 A.M.:—Heavy rains Abilene Dist., weather cool.

12-30 P.M.:—Between midnight and day light, heavy rains in Texas. Weather cool.

CRITICAL MONTHS AHEAD.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. make the following note in their report dated 14th instant:—

During the last week, the weather reports have been rather contradictory. Latest opinions as to the acreage increase is about 5 per cent. Mr. Price says, "if we were to assume an increase in acreage 5 to 6 per cent., this applied to the Government's December figures under cultivation last year, it would point to an area of 44,500,000 acres. Average yield per acre for the past five years have ranged from 130.6 lbs. in 1923 up to 182.6 lbs. in 1926 (an exceptional year) with a five-year average of 158 lbs. Taking the yield of 130.6 lbs. the crop would be 12,145,000 bales, and on the basis of 158 lbs. would be 14,694,000 bales." Supposing we get a crop about this size; with a consumption of about 15 million balcs, then next year, the statistical position will be as sound as it is to-day. We consider present decline is temporary and reiterate our opinion that a spell of favourable weather during this month is only to be expected, but the critical months are ahead and with the bad start the crop will be very much on the defensive.

We continue to favour purchases now and on any set-backs.

CROP OUTLOOK UNSATISFACTORY.

Liverpol, May 12.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

10 a.m.:—Dallas Cables:—Crop outlook unsatisfactory, rains West Texas much too light; other sections plants stunted, the stands are poor, too cool.

6-20 p.m.:—Decline due to rain in Texas.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 12.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week ending 12/5/28. Bales.
Total in Sight ...	13,461,060
Egptian Cotton Visible Supply ...	472,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply ...	258,000
American Cotton Visible Supply ...	3,929,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	230,000
Total Sales ...	26,970
East Indian Cotton Sales ...	950
East Indian Cotton Stock ...	43,900
East Indian Cotton Forwarded ...	1,600
East Indian Cotton Imports	9,000
American Cotton Afloat ...	94,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat...	28,000
Total Afloat ...	203,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton ...	294,000

BOMBAY.

COMMISSION HOUSES SOLD—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, May 14.

Following a decline of 28 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 398 for Broach J.|A. delivery. Commission houses were sellers and prices declined to Rs. 396|8. Later on prices ruled quiet but steady and closed at 3 p.m. as under. Liverpool opened 20 points lower. The Sewri market is closed to-day:

Broach A.|M.	..	393	0 0
Broach J.|A.	..	397	0 0
Broach A.|M. 29	..	402	0 0
Oomra May	..	358	0 0
Oomra July	..	360	0 0
Oomra D.|J. 29	..	368	0 0
Bengal May	..	325	0 0
Bengal July	..	331	0 0
Bengal D.|J. 29	..	334	0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 14.

May	233.00—2.90
August	238.10—3.80
November	244.1|2—3.80

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th May	28,21,577
Same time last season	24,96,621

Exports from 1st Sept to 10th May:

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom	61,626	6,868
Continent	4,96,865	2,50,802
China	1,62,825	1,60,912
Japan	7,26,852	10,32,780
Coast Ports	20,402	16,805
U. S. A.	2,825	726
Total	14,71,395	14,72,893

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 10th May 1928	57,196
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 10th May 1928	4,85,950*
Same period last year	6,72,570
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th May 1928	12,05,797
Same time last year	6,72,736

*Adjusted.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 14.

In full pressed bales.

Since 1st September. 12-5-28.

	This year	Last year
Khandesh	102	297,052 307,978
Central India	365	285,588 275,678
Barsi & Nagar	1,000	293,684 187,976
Hyderabad-Gaorani	192	111,461 66,588
Berar	3,002	682,939 550,175
Central Provinces	1,429	293,190 225,169
Total Oomras	6,090	1,963,914 1,613,564
Dholera	3,831	167,260 138,090
N.-W. Provinces		63,192 54,863
Rajputana	55	46,820 47,158
Sind-Punjab		135,389 113,220
Broach	2,220	2v7,625 197,773
Coompta & Dharwar	921	76,780 76,591
Westerns-Northerns	307	23,500 35,481
Cocoanada		403
Tunnevelly and Cambodia	11	22,580 13,920
Persian		4,622 3,797
American	1,985	62,292 191,890
Egyptian & African	2,446	47,203 55,538
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69 51
Total	17,872	2,851,246 2,542,348

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 10th May.

In full pressed Bales.

12-5-28.

	This year.	Last year.
Europe	549	561,316 262,396
Japan & China	4,950	889,677 1,193,692
Coast Ports		20,402 16,805
Up-country by Rail		57,196 89,403
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		36,414 34,885
Total	5,499	1,565,005 1,597,181

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 12-5-28	7949000	12526000
,, Yesterday do	13000	9000
Exports to date do	6452000	10041000
Stock at Ports 11-5-28	1422000	1806000
,, Interior Towns do	649000	743000
,, Liverpool 11-5-28	892000	1404000
Visible Supply 11-5-28	3929000	5358000
Quantity in Sight do	13461000	18138000

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, May 14.

Gold Ready	21 8 6
Jaitha	21 7 0
Ashada	21 7 3
National City	21 9 9

SILVER.

CUT BARS.

Silver Ready	63 6 0
London Ready	27 5/16
Forward	27 1/16
London and Shanghai.	
Opening	2 8 1
Closing	2 8 2
New York Cent	59 14 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Jaitha	62/6	62/9	62/4	62/9
Ashad	61/13	61/15	61/12	62

SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 14.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2

4 per cent Loon due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/11

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 102/5

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7/6

5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free due 1928 Rs. 105/3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/11

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/5

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent Municipal due1974 Rs. 84/8

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/14

Forward Rates.—4th July Sett.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8/6 1945-55 Rs. 106/8/6

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld)

Muktsar, May 12.

Wheat ready	4	4	0	4	8	0
Wheat Har				4	7	0
Wheat Assuj				4	12	0
Gram ready	3	12	0	3	14	0
Gram Jeth				3	12	9
Gram Sawan				4	1	0
Gram Bhadon				4	2	0
Gram Assuj				4	2	9
Barley ready	3	2	6	3	3	6
Barley Jeth				3	3	3
Barley Assuj				3	7	3
Rapeseed Jeth				7	6	0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	12	0

Arrivals:—

Wheat	6000 mds.
Gram	2000 mds.
Barley	1000 mds.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 14.

	cwts.
Wheat	16,241
Linseed	17,996
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,407
Gingellyseeds	816
Poppyseed	302
Groundnuts	10,268
Castorseeds	12,835
Rice	3,077
Myrabollams	2,261
Cottonseed	21,799
Gram	2,874
Joowar	11,299
Maize	20
Barley	600
Bajree	759
Coal	860 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 14.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about a Penny per cwt. in yeterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/ per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10/14 per cwt FBH.

Shipment April Rs. 10/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Pandit Rs. 10/1 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Chainur Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.

Shipment May Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.

,, June Rs. 9/6 per cwt FBH.

,, July/Sept. Rs. 9/4 per cwt FBH.

,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/6 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 14.

B C Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 May.

Banks selling D D 1/6

Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Monsoon.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.

Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16

Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail.

Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK.—

Banks selling T T 274-1/2

Banks buying T T 273

Banks buying D D 272

Banks buying 3 mos. 268

PARIS.—

Banks selling D D 922.

Banks buying D D 934

Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 127-3/4

Banks buying 60 days 124-1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 139-1/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 179-1/2.

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:

New York/London 4.88 3/16 12th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/8 14th inst.

London/Japan 1/10 31/32 12th inst.

London/Paris 124.00 12th inst.

London/Belgium 34.94 12th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.32 12th inst.

London/Italy 92.60 12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11-1/2 12th inst. £4-4-11-1/4 11th inst.

Silver London Ready 27 5/16 112th inst. 27-3/8 11th inst.

Silver London Forward 27 1/16 12th 27-1/8 11th inst.

Silver New York Ready 59-3/4 12th inst. 59 3/8 11th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos. 3 31/32 per cent 12th inst. 3 31/32 per cent. 11th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos. 4 3/32 per cent 12th inst. 4 3/32 per cent 11th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent 3 mos. 5 per cent 6 mos. 4 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/2 per cent

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 14.

3 months 3-31/32 per cent.

6 months 4-3/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 6 to 6-1/4 per cent.

One month 5-1/2 per cent.

Three months 4-3/4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Tight.

Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meterological Observations during 21 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14th May, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.814 inches (.010 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.703 inches (.024 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + .044 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.1 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.7 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 59 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 56 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 134 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 2.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.

The following are extracts from the Eleventh Annual Report of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary Fort, Bombay, for the year 1927-28:—

During the year under review the total number of patients treated were 4,20 of these 1,618 were males, 1,661 females and the rest 971 were children. The average daily attendance was 12 patients. The distribution of patients by communities who attended the Dispensary during the year is as under:—

1. Parsees 2,200, 2. Hindus 1,386, 3. Mohamadans 481, 4. Anglo-Indians 179, 5. Other communities 4.—Total 4 250.

During the year under report Mr. K. D. Acharya M.A., Director of Education, Dhrangdhra State and Mr. G. R. Barve, Assistant Commissioner C. D. Poona visited the Dispensary and expressed their satisfaction at the working of the Dispensary and noted their remarks in the Visitors' Book.

WEEKLY WEATHER BUREAU

AMERICAN COTTON

The Weather Bureau, in its report for the past week, ending 25th ultimo tates that the period was decidedly unfavourable. Texas had high drying winds wih scant moisture except in the north-west, where moderate to heavy rains offset the effect of normal temperatures. Crop progress was poor to fair, with high winds and a cold wave at the close of the week. Considerable progress was made with planting and replanting, though the top soil was too dry for germination in portions of the central west and the south of the State. Oklahoma had cool weather with heavy to excessive rains in the eastern parts and moderate rains in the western parts. The progress of planting was slow, the weather being too cold and wet, and considerable replanting is necessary. Georgia, after a few days of dryness when cool temperatures caused poor germination and slow growth closed the week with excessive rains. Interior rivers are above flood stages, and lands were badly washed and stands ruined in the northern half of the southern division and in much of the central portion of the State, necessitating much replanting. Alabama had excessive rains late in the week, especially in the southern parts and rivers in the central and southern sections were flooded, farm work being stopped or greatly retarded, with much replanting necessary in the southern half of the State.

In Mississippi progress was generally slow owing to cool temperatures and heavy rains germination being mostly poor. In Lousiana, while warmness and dryness early in the week favoured replanting, a scarcity of seed is delaying work in many localities. Heavy rains late in the week stopped work, and early planted cotton is mostly killed by wet and cold weather. The crop in Arkansas deteriorated from cold and wet weather, and considerable replanting is necessary. In North Carolina cool and wet weather delayed planting, and in South Carolina considerable cotton was killed by frost on the 17th, necessitating much replanting. In Tennessee rains and coldness are delaying the crop, and progress was poor.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, your early career will be marked by truthfulness, steadfastness and gentleness, the envy of all good men (and better women) and true. But on your onward march, in the dreary desert of this Great Sahara of the universe, fates will land you into sandstorms, and mirages without even the sight of any oasis: They will put you to your mettle, will deprive you of what scraps of metal or loose copper you may possess, and when fierce hunger—which like the greatest dunning creditor or landlord unfailingly faces you at the right moment, rather second—will gnaw your soft but shrivelled-up stomach, you will forsake your truthfulness, etc., and, of course, will do what many men and shiploads of Eves (as the League of Notions at Geneva has now, to the great horror of the world, put before it the startling revelations) are forced to do. If you are married early, alas, you will have to break your pledge of tying yourself to the chariot wheel, that is, the charming skirt of your Mem Sab, "till death do you part." You will then interpret the pledge as somewhat like "till dearth (of money) do us part!"

The same will be the case in your public career. You will change party after party, as you do your handkerchiefs after every wash of your face, and will see to it which other or new party will butter your "sooki roti" (dry bread) better. To your credit (personal credit, you won't have any account of yours in any bank to boast of) be it said that generally you will look to the comforts of your near and dear ones more than those of yours, whether you get the where-withal by means, fair, or foul. If woman you will be a busy bee. The honey bee sings thus: "Gaily we fly,—My fellows and I,—Seeking the honey the flowers supply." You as human bee will sing similarly: "Gaily we fly,—My fellows and I,—Seeking the money the fresh-blow's supply."

Amritdhara YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR

Pain killing drops
Relief in every drop

Human flesh is heir to pains and aches. All pains, aches and uneasiness can speedily and surely be removed by a timely administration of 'AMRITDHARA

Why suffer pain—You can conquer it.

'AMRITDHARA' is a reliable household remedy for Headache, Tootache, Earache; Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Backache, Gout, Sciatica. Bites and Stings, Cough, Cold, Burns and Scalds, Strains and Sprains, Cuts and Wounds, Colic, Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sorethroat &c., &c

AMRITDHARA' is penetrating. When taken internally it at once reaches the seat of pain; when applied externally it instantly goes in, pleasant penetrating sensation, stimulates the blood. It will never blister the skin like many socalled counter-irritants. It is highly antiseptic and checks and counteracts infection.

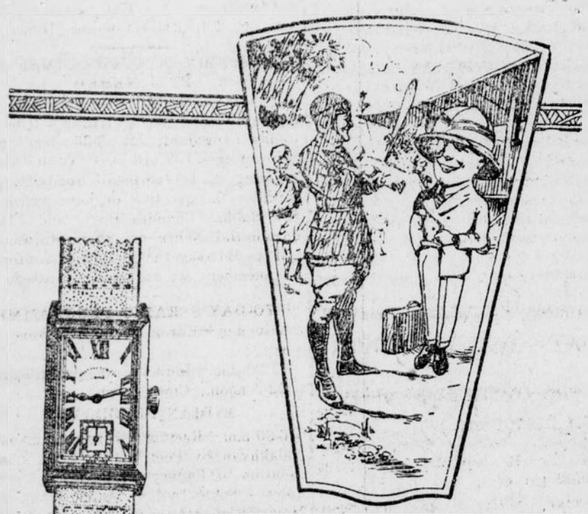
Instant relief—Rubbing not necessary.

Can be had from all Chemists and Pansarees

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial; Sample 0-8-0 only.

Postal & Tele: Add: AMRITDHARA 29, Lahore.

Bombay Agent:—Master Master & Coy. Merchants, Pirbhai Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.



NEW CALIBRE 'A'

Keyless Lever, Shaped Movement; jewelled 15 fine rubies, cut compensation balance; steel hair-spring; substantial hinged case.

Sterling Silver Rs48
18-ct Gold " 110

Great Strength in small compass

The time factor plays an important part in the life of an airman. A particular man, he chooses his watch with care and discrimination. Accuracy and strength are essentials. If they are combined in a handsome watch, good! If that watch is also small in size, better! The New Calibre 'A' meets the most exacting demands of the most particular people.

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For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

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Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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The BENGALEE

(ESTD. 1858)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press

BERLIN LETTER

WORLD'S LARGEST TELEPHONE CENTRE

LATEST RADIO ACHIEVEMENT.

(By GUNTHER GERICKS).

Under the wand of the modern technician time and space shrink rapidly from day to day. A short while ago, the first telephonic conversations were exchanged between Berlin and New York, human speech being clearly articulate at a distance of over 6000 kilometres. Recently, at Zosen, a suburb of Berlin, a radio transmitter was started capable of emitting electric waves to every part of Europe. This enormous station is the largest that the world has yet seen; it possesses an energy of no less than 120 kilowatts; its antennae masts are over 200 metres in height; its broadcasting programme can be heard by means of the simplest receivers anywhere in Germany. If it be remembered that in a very short time, the new telephone centre in Berlin will possess a greater number of connexions than any other city in existence, it will be seen that the German metropolis is making every endeavour to keep up constant and rapid communication with the rest of the world.

ENLARGED TEMPLEHOF AERODROME

A further means of bringing Berlin into closer contact with other places is modern aviation. This year's flying season has already commenced. Berlin's aerodrome on Tempelhofer Feld has been vastly improved by the completion of an elliptic runway, new roads of access, parking stands etc. Here, in addition to the flight of the new planes and special machines, 60 others will leave daily. On the roof of the aerodrome restaurant, there is a garden commanding a view of the whole busy scene below; and, even if nothing special is going on there, the visitor—especially the 5 o'clock visitor—may use the interval to join the crowd in an open-air dance.

"TAKE THE SUBWAY TO YOUR HOTEL"!

Altogether, the German metropolis makes every effort to offer strangers something new and original. Within the last few days, for instance, a subway was opened between Anhalter Bahnhof and the big "Hotel Excelsior." The former is the railway station at which the trains from the south arrive in Berlin. By means of an elevator, passengers descend to the subway and, walking about a hundred paces past some elegant shops, reach another elevator which takes them up to the hotel lounge or direct to their reserved rooms. At present, this subway is unique on the European continent; its inauguration caused a slight sensation in Berlin possibly, by no distant date, such subways may have become everyday institutions.

A BISMARCKIAN BETROTHAL.

A piece of news reached us the other day which aroused great interest in Germany and, above all, in Berlin society. The present Prince Bismarck, the second to bear the title since the days of the iron chancellor, has been betrothed to a daughter of the Swedish professor, Mr. Tengborn. The bridegroom was, till a few months ago a member of the Reichstag and lived generally in Berlin. He then adopted a diplomatic career and was sent as councillor of legation to the Swedish capital. His mother and grandmother were member respectively of the Austro-Hungarian and Prussian nobility, whereas the mother of the first Prince Bismarck came of a Berlin bourgeois family of savants.

The marriage of the young prince who bears his grandfather's christian name of Otto, to Miss Ann-Mari Tengborn, a typical representative of the fair, tall Scandinavian race, is to take place at the Berlin Cathedral in April.

AN INTERNATIONAL BALL.

A few days before Shroye Tuesday, the official end of the winter ball season, festivities reached their height in Berlin. The peak of them, the "ball of balls", was the Press Ball. On this occasion Berlin society was very fully represented; the event constituted a victory for the fair sex in "robes de style"—above all for the film actresses. One other agreeably noticeable point was the fact that the jazz found a competitor in a slightly evolutionized waltz.

The actual close of the season was the ball of the Liga Miramundum, an association bearing an international character. Held in the spacious rooms of the Kroll Theatre, it was a fancy dress ball whose underlying idea was that it encompassed the whole globe. Merry people, freed for a few hours from everyday care, enjoyed themselves in costumes from all parts of the world. In the early hours of the morning, a beautiful "Venetian woman" stood beside a big "Sioux Indian" of the most genuine make; and the two arranged a trysting—place—possibly at the seaside or in the mountains of which people are beginning once more to dream, or possibly at the big equestrian tournament to take place next week.

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INDORE NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, May 12.

In the last Sunday's isue of the "Chroncle" you have published an extract from the "People" an English journal about the marriage and conversion of Miss Miller the American girl. The writer of this article though an Indian has, people here remark indulged in a bantering tone when referring to the two married wives of the ex-Maharaja Sir Tukojirao viz. Maharanis Chandravatibai and Indirabai characterzes them as 'heart-broken Hindu women.' Seatiments run high in an Indian State where almost paternal relations subsist between the Ruling Chiefs their Maharanis and the subjects. Indorians regard both the Maharanis as their queen mothers and think this contributor being an Indian should have shown better manners by making use of more polite and courteous expression.

WEDDING SEASON IN FULL SWING

Notwithstanding the scorching heat and the scarcity of water in Indore city, the wedding season is in full swing. Holker's capital is looking gay on account of abundance of marriage festivities. The present ruling Maharaja's cousin, Mr. Shripadrao who was educated in England, was married to the grand-daughter of Princess Sitabaisaheb Bhaghava on Tuesday last. The wedding was celebrated at Sirdar Boliasab's residence with great eclat. There was a large gathering of guests including the Prime Minister the councillors, leading officers, and sirdars. Another big event of the week was the Prime Minister Rai Bahadur Bipna's evening party in honour of his second son Mr. Pratapsingh's wedding. The bride-groom had a distinguished career in the Holker College and has now appeared for the B.A. degree examination. The extensive Buxi baugh gardens were nicely illuminated. The State band played music. The European officers from the Residency, including the Hon. Mr. R. I. R. and Mrs. Glancy the A. G. G. leading citizens of Indore and Mhow, the Councillors and Jahagirdars of Holker State attended the function in large numbers. There were sumptuous arrangements for refreshments. The party broke late in the evening.

The Dewas State (Senior branch) State Council and Assembly met last week in the Council hall to consider the budget for the coming year. Sirdar Avadutrao, the Finance Minister, made a speech submitting the budget. After the close of the council H. H. Maharaja Sir Tukojirao Pavar Kt., entertained the members to a tea party in the palace.

ARYASAMAJ ANNUAL GATHERING.

The Arya Samaj celebrated its annual gathering at Dewas. Swami Sarwanandji, Swami Lakshmanji, Pandit Parmanandji and others had specially come from Ajmer to take part in the celebration. A Mahomedan was converted int Hoinduism and given the appellation of Ajayapal. Mrs. Saraswatibai wife of an Indore State officer addressed a meeting of ladies. It is highly praiseworthy that both the Maharajas of the senior and junior branches attended these functions and showed their warm appreciation of the good work of the Arya Samaj.

JAHANGIR'S WINE-CUP

In a paper entitled, "Recent Accessions to the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum," published in "Indian Art and Letters" (Vol. i. No. 2), Mr. C Stanley Clarke has given an interesting account of some of the outstanding objects of art acquired during the last five years. He writes, "It it satisfactory to record that during the last five years nearly two thousand objects (accessions by gift, bequest and purchase) have been made to the collections." Among the above pieces, is Jahangir's wine-cup, made of green jade. A similar cup, supposed to have belonged to Jahangir, was brought for sale to Calcutta a few years back, but, so far as is known, no purchaser could be found for it. Has that same cup now found its way into the Victoria and Albert Museum? According to Mr. Clarke, the wine-cup is a "Shallow vessel of dark green jade, highly polished and semi-translucent, with an incised rim-band composed of six cartouches containing an inscription and repetitions of the date inlaid with white chunam. The inscription takes the form of a quatrain, inscribed in the "nastaliq," or round Persian character.

TRANSLATION.

'Shah Jehangir has set the world in order;
By the brilliancy of his justice the times have been filled with light.
May it gain its colour from the reflection of the red wine.
We will ever drain the cup that is like a ruby.

The two small quatrefoil compartments respectively contain the date "1022 A.H." expressed in ciphers, and the regnal year "8", signifying the eighth year of the reign of Jahangir (1605-1627): William Hawkins records in his enumeration of Jahangir's treasures. "Of vases for wine very faire and rich, set with jewels, there are one hundred. Of drinking cuppes, five hundred, that is to say made of one piece of Ballace ruby and also emerods, of "eshim" (which stone cometh from Cathay), of Turkish stone and other sorts of stones (Purchas, Vol. I, p. 217). "Eshim," or "yashm," was the Mogul term for green jade, a precious stone now known to mineralogists as nephrite."—"Muslim Review."

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NOTICE TO QUIT CHAWLS

STRIKERS TO BE CONSIDERED "DISMISSED"?

INCREASING EXODUS OF WORKERS

MR. JOSHI ON "BOLSHIE" MONEY

Far from improving, the situation of the mill strike in Bombay is becoming more and more critical with the lapse of time. Both the parties to the dispute are sitting tight over what they call their minimum demands "and maximum concessions", and there is no desire on either side to come to any amicable settlement. The strike has been now in progress for a full month and the loss to the workers, owners and the textile, industry as a whole taken at a moderate calculation cannot be less than fifty lakhs of rupees. What is still more appalling is tha t even with such a terrible loss the prospects are as gloomy as they could have been.

EXODUS OF WORKERS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

The exodus of the mill workers to their native places is, indeed, a grea' menace to the revival of the textile industry. It seems that the matters will have gone rather too far when the labour leaders and the mill-owners are disposed to come to some sort of settlement. Things will go beyond remedy and it will then be a very hard task to recruit back the labour that has migrat ed. Labour leaders are doing their utmost to persuade the workers to go to their villages as soon as they receive their pay. Handbills exhorting men to go home are being circulated broadcast in the mill area. Even speakers at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi are crying house every day urging men to leave Bombay as early as possible. Hitherto, upwards of 40,000 workers have already left for their villages and the exodus is increasing in numbers every day.

PEACEFUL PICKETING.

In all material particulars, the strike situation remained unaltered on Monday, the 29th day of the strike. One relieving factor of the dire situation is that every effort is being made by the Labour leaders and volunteers to preserve a peaceful atmosphere in the mill area. Volunteers who stand as pickets in front of mills are strictly warned against any violent word or act on their parts. They have been instructed to use all their powers of persuasion and then stop there. It seems that the police pickets and volunteers are going on nicely together. It is really a striking sight to see the police with big lathies in their hands standing in fronts of mills side by side with volun teers.

MEN SMUGGLED INTO MILLS.

On Monday, the volunteers of the Strike Committee and the Textile Labour Union were able to picket as many as go mills. Two pickets with red badges on their breasts and without any sticks in their hands were standing in front of every mill. The result of this picketing was quite satisfactory as these pickets could induce a number of men to go back. In spite of this vigilance, however, some of the big mills like "Kohinoor", "Kasturchand", "Spring" and "Gold Mohur" could get a few oilmen, firemen, mechanics and Bhayaas to look after the machinery. Here and there some men belonging to the clerical staff also got in. Volunteers complained that these men were taken into the mill premises under police protection and by back doors.

STRIKERS ASKED TO VACATE CHAWLS.

Most of the mills paid out their workers on Friday and Saturday and the remaining ones were making payments on Monday. The workers of the David Mill and some other mills belonging to the Sassoon Group complained that their wages were paid after deducting from them the rent dues for the whole month of April. Every worker got his wages for only a fortnight and from this meagre amount the owners recovered the rents of their chawls for the full month. There was considerable discontent and agitation among workers over this action of the owners. In some of the chawls, workers are asked to vacate their rooms if they do not want to resume work. There is bound to be considerable unrest in the mill area if the owners insist upon driving the workers out of their chawls. Strike leaders are contemplating to see the agents of these mills in this behalf.

Some of the workers of "Century" and "Globe" mills were very much perturbed on Monday morning, when they were told that they would not be paid out unless some other day was fixed for the payment. Workers were standing out in large numbers in front of the mills in vain expectation to receive their pay. Notices were put up by these mills that the workers would be paid out on last Friday. Some of the workers who had gone out of Bombay and some others who had no knowledge of the notices could not receive their pay on Friday. When they came on Saturday and on Monday again they were told that Friday was gone and now they had to wait till another notice was put up. Workers are terribly upset at these tactics on the part of the owners. Labour leaders have promised the workers that they will see the owners and get the grievance redressed.

FUTURE OF THE STRUGGLE

VICTORY TO WORKERS

A crowded meeting of the mill-workers early in the morning at Nagu Sayaji's wadi, Upper Parel, has, in these days, become an essential feature of the mill strike situation in Bombay. On Monday morning again, one more meeting was held at which Mr. Alwe presided and Mr. Nimbkar addressed the workers. The audience at these meetings is daily dwindling down owing to various reasons, including mainly the exodus of workers to their native place and want of variety in speeches and proceedings. On Monday, the audience was very thin numbering only a few hundreds. Handbills urging the workers to proceed to their villages immediatedy after receiving pay and not to return to Bombay till they learnt from their leaders that their grievances were redressed, were distributed in the meeting and also circulated broadcast among other workers in the mill area.

STRIKE BULLETIN.

In his opening speech, Mr. Alwe thanked the workers for their unflinching courage and the spirit of sacrifice they were exhibiting at every step and exhorted them to go to their villages without the slightest fear of consequences. He informed them that the Strike Committe had decided to issue and circulate handbills every alternate day. They were also contemplating, he added, to publish a strike bulletin every day when it would be possible for them to do so.

DETERMINATION OF WORKERS.

Mr. Mayekar, the ex-secretary of the Girni Kamgar Mandal, and his paper, "Kamkari", came in for a scathing condemnation at the hands of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who addressed the workers after Mr. Alwe. Mr Nimbkar was very vehement in his attacks against Mr. Mayekar.

The speaker expressed satisfaction at the fact that the audience at the meeting was daily dwindling. He could infer from that that the workers were leaving the shores of Bombay in larger numbers. He had sanguine hopes, he added, that the tenacity and dogged determination of the workers would soon bring them success.

PICKETING.

The picketing of mills, he informed them, was becoming more and effective every day and in a couple of days they would be in a position to picket all the mills in the city. He appealed to workers to enlist themselves as volunteers for the purposes of picketing. If those who were picketing to-day were sent to jail, there must be others to take their places and continue the fight till it was brought to a victory. Whatever might happen they had to put before them only one aim and that was the strike must end in the victory of workers and their cause.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Alwe urged them to be firm in their determination and hopeful about the future of the struggle.

BOGEY OF MOSCOW MONEY

MR. JOSHI'S RESPONSE TO DR. BESANT'S APPEAL

Questioned about Mrs. Besant's article in "New India" appealing to him to throw back Bolshevik money "poured out to create riots and bloodshed in other lands which disgraces any one, who touches it", Mr. Joshi declared:—"This is not the first time that we have received money from Moscow for the support of a strike; this is the third time. All the sums received were acknowledged in the newspapers, and were not asked for. When such foreign help is received by me in my capacity as an officer of a labour organisation, receiving or not receiving is not in my hands, but in the hands of that organisation. However, do not wish to shirk my individual responsibility. I myself believe that there is no harm in receiving money from Moscow or anywhere else for the support of a strike.

"WHAT ABOUT MERCHANTS."

"If it is wrong to maintain any contact with Moscow it is wrong for all people, but nobody has yet complained about those industrialists and merchants both in India and in Great Britain, who seek to sell their goods to Russia and obtain trading and industrial concessions. Moreoer only a few months ago a large sum of money was received from Russia for the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund and I am not aware of any objection having been taken to that. I, therefore, do not know why an objection should be taken to a workers' organisation engaged in a strike receiving help from Russia for the support of that strike.

NOT IN FAVOUR OF RIOTING.

"I am not in favour of the methods of rioting and bloodshed, and so long as I do not make use of the money received for such methods, I do not think there can be any objection raised to my action. In the same way if merchants and industrialists can maintain touch with Russia, I fail to understand why a bogey should be made of my contact with the country, which consists only in receiving through a link of banks the amount sent on behalf of an organisation in Moscow. If the merchants and industrialists are not contaminated by their touch with Russia I feel that there is no need for apprehension of my being contaminated also. I want to emphasise the fact that the money received was never asked for and I am sure that it will only be spent for the support of an industrial dispute. It is immaterial to me from what source the money comes."

TERMS FOR RESUMPTION OF WORK

MILLOWNERS CONSIDER NEW PROPOSAL

At its meeting held on Monday afternoon, the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners Association appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up certain terms on which alone the operatives would be permitted to resume work.

It is the opinion of the Committee that as the operatives have struck work without giving due notice to the mill-owners, they are considered as dismissed. The Sub-Committee is, therefore, considering on what terms the Association should permit the workers to resume work.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day at 12-30 at which the terms drawn up by the Sub-Committee will be placed for consideration.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

PLEA FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS

"The Indian Textile Journal," in its issue of April, 1928, makes the following comments on the Strike situation in Bombay:—

"The mill-hands of Bombay have again been placed at the mercy of irresponsible advisers and the conflicting advice and suggestions of labour leaders and trade unions. The want of discretion which marked the actions of certain mill-owners during trade depressions in former years ultimately proved the bane of the industry during critical periods and the operatives appear to be destined to suffer the same fate for their precipitous actions. The events of the past three weeks and the inexplicable conduct of a section of the mill-hands and their advisers can only lead to suffering among thousands of peaceful and willing workers. Complaints against any hardships in the mill life of Bombay and inadequate remuneration for work done should be well-founded and in the common good of the operatives; but in the case of the present strike the men and women in the majority of cases have been urged by threats of violence to leave off work and face the evil consequences of rioting and disorder. The legitimate cause of the working classes has been represented and the redress of their just grievances have been fought out in other countries by rational and constitutional methods with the aid of recognised unions and leaders born and bred in the profession. In Bombay city the strikes are usually instigated and manipulated by persons who have no interest in the industry or any knowledge or experience of the arts and processes in which the operatives are engaged, and it is inconceivable that such strikes and violence should be encouraged in the midst of general trade depression and at a time when most of the work-people can earn good wages and are better off than elsewhere in the country in regard to working hours, medical relief and welfare work.

The true well-wishers of the mill industry in Bombay and of the labouring classes fail to understand what good can possibly accrue to the unfortunate operatvies by forced strikes and violence and unwarranted hostility towards mill-owners who have shown far better concern for the welfare and earnings of their employees than the irresponsible advisors whose actions can only lead to disorder and chaos in an industry which gives employment to 150,000 operatives and their dependents. It is apparent that the mill-hands are being instagated to violent methods for the redress of their grievances which have not been formulated and placed before the employees in the form of a common cause by an organised or recognised body of labour leaders; it is also apparent that the mill-owners themselves cannot be unanimous in regard to the changes they should bring about to improve the prospects of the industry and work with an adequate margin of profit. Conditions of labour and variations in the manufacturing processes and the avenue for the disposal of production must necessarily be peculiar to each concern or a group of concerns and the same standard of wages and number of operatives per machine or machines cannot possibly exist among all of them.

The situation on the whole indicates a leaderless and disorganised body of workers struggling to secure what the present conditions of the txetile industry cannot afford and what the operatives themselves cannot demand in the face of their inefficeiency and irregularity. Bombay mill-owners as a body can realise that the heydays of the industry cannot come back; the investors in mill shares have also seen nearly a dozen concerns in the hands of liquidators or other Agencies; the public and the press are almost unanimous in their demand for Government intervention and relief from foreign competition to improve the prospects of the mill industry; the mill worker himself is alive to the fact that a large proportion of his countrymen and fellow citizens in other walks of life have had to undergo considerable hardship due to general trade depression and retrenchment in Government departments, commercial firms and public utility concerns. Hundreds of clerks and labourers have been thrown on the streets without employment and without the facilities and resources enjoyed by the cotton mill worker, who, however, is much better off in proportion to his skill, efficiency, regularity of attendance, actual hours of work, habits of intemperance and indiffference towards domestic reform. He has also the advantage of housing accommodation, medical relief and other comforts and concessions, which other ordinary labourers do not enjoy. Despite these favourable conditions, the peace and tranquility of the largest centre of the trades and industries of India are being disturbed by textile workers at the instigation of a handful of advisers who have no recognised position either among the employers of labour or the labourers themselves. No time should therefore be lost to enlist a better understanding and more friendly relations between the mill-owners and operatives through leaders and advisers who enjoy the respect and confidence of both sides."

G. I. P. WORKERS' CONFERENCE

DEMANDS FORMULATED

BHUSAVAL, May 14.

The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Conference has concluded the session, after passing resolutions detailing the demands of the workers and requesting the Agent to grant them within a reasonable time so as to avoid further complications. The demands include uniform eight hour day for all six working days, Sundays off with full pay; Overtime pay for working on Sundays and other holidays, minimum wage to be thirty and the abolition of fines, and free decent quarters for an or grant of a house rent.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

SAGEGUARDING INTERESTS OF THE MEMBERS

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association writes:—

The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association have recently adopted and passed certain resolutions making some wholesale changes in the customs and usages of the market which are against the interests of the members of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association and on the recommendation of the Special Managing Committee held to discuss the matter referred to above a General Meeting of the members of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association was held at its Kalbadevi office on Sunday under the presidentship of Seth Bansidhar Gopaldas to protest against the said resolution of the Bombay Yarn-Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association. The said meeting after mature consideration have unanimously resolved to open a shop to deal in yarn, copper and brass goods with a capital of 10 (ten) lakhs of rupees in order to safe-gnard the interests of the members of this association and shares of the value of Rs. 6,00,000/ (six lakhs) were subscribtd to on the spot and the remaining shares will also be taken by the members.

VICTORY FOR THE WORKERS

AMBERNATH MATCH FACTORY STRIKE

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT BROUGHT ABOUT

The workmen of the Match Factory at Ambernath near Kalyan, about 1400 in number, who had gone on strike on the 1st instant, resumed work on Monday, the 14th instant the dispute between the employers and the employees having been amicably settled. On the 9th instant Messrs. Syed Munawar, R. S. Asavale and P. G. Kanekar, visited the place and investigated the causes of the workmen's discontent. On Saturday, the 12th instant Messrs. N. M. Joshi and S. K. Bole, President and Vice-President respectiveiy of the Ambernath Workmen's Union recently started and Mr. P. G. Kanekar of the Social Service League, saw Mr. Earnest Larssons and the Manager of the Factory, and had a long discussion with them regarding the grievances of the workmen. Ultimately the Management agreed to increase the rate of wages paid to the machine drivers and the women helpers in the Boxfilling Department, to pay over time rates for work done after the daily ten hours, to increase the rate of wages paid to the spare men, to reduce the scale of fines and to allow the worker fined an opportunity to have his say before the fine is confirmed, to reduce the fine imposed for absence without leave, to pay persons meeting with accidents in the course of employment 75 per cent. of their daily wages during the first fortnight and to pay according to the scale prescribed in the workmen's Compensation Act after the first ten days and in addition to this to devote the amount of all fines to the relief of the injured persons, to pay extra wages to fitters working on Sundays and holidays and to increase by 5 per cent. the wages of all workmen whose average monthly earnings are less than Rs. 40 per month. Also the Management gave an assurance that there would be no victimisation on account of the strike.

As soon as this settlement was arrived at a meeting of the strikers was held at night for the purpose of informing the strikers of the terms of the settlement. The workers agreed to resume work after the whole situation and the terms were explained to them. The Inspector of Police, Rao Saheb G. V. Madurkar and Sub-Inspector Salekar, were present at the place and helped to preserve the atmosphere favourable to a peaceful settlement. They were thanked at the workers' meeting where also the Managing Committee of the Union representative of all the departments in the Factory was elected. The meeting terminated with a loud applause indicative of the fact that the suspense and tension due to the dispute were over.

BOMBAY'S NEXT GOVERNOR

SIR F. SYKES CONSIDERING OFFER

The "Pioneer" publishes the following cable dated London May 11, from its correspondent:—

I understand that an offer has been made of the Governorship of Bombay to Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, who is now considering the matter.

Major-General Sykes, who is 51, both before and during the War, was employed at the War Office, and was Brigadier-General on the Staff of the Supreme War Council at Versailles in 1917-18. He is an authority on aviation, and, after holding the appointment of Chief of the Air Staff in 1918, he became Controller General of Civil Aviation. In 1906 he was in the Intelligence Branch in India. Major-General Sykes in 1920 married a daughter of the late Mr. Bonar Law. He represents the Hallam Division of Sheffield in Parliament.

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION

PAYMENT OF WAGES STARTED

SHOLAPUR, May 14.

No development has occurred in the strike situation here. The management of the mills has commenced paying out wages for April and May with a bonus for last year.—A. P.

Mr. S. V. Ramamurti I. C. S., Reforms Special Officer, on completion of his present duty is posted as Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna.—A. P.

Dr. Hardikar, General Secretary of the Hindusthani Seva Dal informs the press that the All India Board of the Dal will meet in Bombay on the 19th instant.

Information has been received from Alleppy (Travancore) that out of a number of fishing boats which put out to set, three boats have not yet returned to shore. Whether these boats have foundered is not yet known. Thirty fishermen are missing.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THE HON. SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR.

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (jr.), General Member is leaving Mahableshwar for Bombay to-morrow. He will arrive in Bombay in the evening.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE.

The third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference will be held on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the new premises of the Office at Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

PROVINCIAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.

The eighth session of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held at Satara on the 3rd and 4th June. Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Pleader, Satara, will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS BOSE AND PT. J. NEHRU.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the F and G Wards will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. in the office of the G Ward D. C. C. at Ollangai Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar to consider the question of joint welcome to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on their forthcoming visit to Bombay for all Parties Conference. All members are requested to attend.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Recitations from Pramanand's Nalakhyan By Poet Lalji. An Impersonation of Bellary Raghavachar, a well-known South-Indian Actor, in a Scene from "Ramdas" in Telugu. By S. R. S. Madhavan, (The well-known Comedian of Mysore).

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—Folk Dance Music. As recorded for the Gramophone. (A Repeat Performance by Request). "Flowers of Edinburgh", "Arr. Cecil Sharp"; "Christchurch Bells", "Arr. Cecil Sharp"; "Childgrove", "Arr. Cecil Sharp"; "Sage Leaf", "Arr. Cecil Sharp"; Two Morris Dances, "Arr. Cecil Sharp"; (a) Country Gardens, "Arr. Cecil Sharp"; (b) Bobbing Joe, "Arr. Cecil Sharp.

MODERN DANCE MUSIC.

9-55 p.m.—Interpreted by The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes. (Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel).

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

A GRUESOME FIND.

A sweeper on his usual rounds in a lane on Dr. Wilson's Street made a gruesome discovery on Sunday when he found the dead body of a newly born female child. The police Surgeon who conducted the examination of the body of the child certified that death was due to suffocation. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict accordingly.

CRUSHED UNDER TRAM CAR

DRIVER HELD "GUILTY" OF RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

The City Coroner concluded the adjourned inquest on Monday over the body of Hari Laxman, a mill worker who was killed consequent to his having been run over by a Tram Car at Nal Bazar on May 3.

After examining a number of eye-witnesses of the accident the jury came to the conclusion by a majority of five to two that Rakhim Amri, the driver of the tram was guilty of rash and negligent driving.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE

RECEPTION TO THE GLOBE CYCLISTS

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a public reception was accorded to the Parsee Globe Cyclists on Sunday last. The cyclists were introduced to the audience in eloquent terms by the President Mr. Hiralal M. Desai. They were presented with Gold Medals kept ready for the occasion by the League. The guests addressed the gathering and narrated the thrilling adventures they had experienced during their World tour.

Mr. H. D. Rajah thanked the guests on behalf of the League and exhorted the youths to follow the worthy example of the guests and fight with the same determination for the freedom of their country.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1928.

LIFE AND TIMES OF C. R. DAS.

A well-written biography is said to be as rare as a well-spent life. A good biography of a prominent political leader is rarer still as the biographer exaggerates though often unconsciously, the merits or the demerits of the leader according as the two belong to the same or rival schools of political thought. Mr. Prithwi Chandra Ray, whose "Life and Times of C. R. Das" is just published by the Oxford University Press, says in his preface to the book that, though he has himself taken some part in the active politics of contemporary India, he has tried to make the biography "as impartial and dispassionate as possible" and that he has "extenuated nothing nor set down aught in malice". These claims, though only negative, must in fairness be conceded to a very large extent. Besides, there are several other points in favour of Mr. Ray as a biographer of Deshbandhu Das. The two worked with each other intimately from their college days. Mr. Ray recalls those days when they organised an "Undergraduates' Association" the principal object of which was to induce the Calcutta University to admit Bengali as an alternative second language and relates how they had to go "from door to door imploring every member of the Senate to take the matter into their serious consideration". Later in life the two drifted into different schools of politics but remained good friends and finally Mr. Ray cast in his lot with the Swarajists. But by temperament and early associations Mr. Ray was a Moderate and fails in spite of himself to appreciate some of the distinguishing features of Non-coperation, of which Das was so forceful an exponent. Mr. Ray's book attempts at something more than a biography. As the sub-title of the book indicates, it is a personal memoir of Das and a "complete outline of the History of Bengal for the first quarter of the twentieth century." Besides, the author has had to review often enough the progress of politics throughout the country. He also freely intersperses the book with comments of his own on the principal events of the times. To compress a biography, chapters on contemporary history and discussions on men and events into the short space of 240 pages is a hard task indeed. But Mr. Ray has handled the task skilfully. The biographical part, however, suffers a little owing to extreme compression of many topics and the omission of several others. Mr. Ray might have found room for some selected letters, and reports of informal talks with Mr. Das, which would have enhanced the value and charm of the biography and which Mr. Ray could have collected without much trouble. As it is, the biography is severely subordinated to the history, whereas the latter should have been only an appropriate background to set off the former.

Of the first eight chapters of the book about the early life of Das before he plunged into politics only three brief ones deal with the subject of the biography, the others being needlessly long historical reviews. In the next chapter which refers to the presidential speech of Mr. Das at the Bengal Provincial Conference of 1917, a casual reference by Mr. Das to the old time prosperity of India sends the author into a long digression on Indian famines which he says existed even in the Vedic age and of which he gives a long list with dates, lavishly quoting a number of authors Eastern and Western. Indeed many of the learned quotations from and references to authors from Panini and Aristotle down to Lord Ronaldshay, though not wholly irrelevant, are some what inconsequential and pedantic and strongly remind one of a thesis for a Doctorate. Then follow two chapters on India's demand for Swaraj, the first beginning with, "Man, according to Aristotle, is a social animal". After quoting or referring to over a dozen authors and the "aristocraacy, timocracy oligarchy, or plutocracy, democracy and tyranny" of Ancient Greece and Rome, the author makes the curious remark that "the question of India's fitness for self-Government appeared to Das, unlike Lord Sinha's idea of Swaraj, to be a merely academic question". More curious is the author's dictum that the present Creed of the Congres has "pulverised the Indian attachment to the British connection". Speaking of the demand for Swaraj in the early days of Non-co-operation, the author says: "The cry of Swaraj was echoed and re-echoed from every house top. But hardly one in a hundred would ever explain what the word meant or what implications were hid behind it. Mr. Gandhi remained silent as the sphinx. So also did Chitta Ranjan." This statement is not accurate. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Das have time and again explained the meaning of Swaraj in and outside the Congress. In the very chapter in which Mr. Ray makes the above statement he quotes the speech of Mr. Das at the Gaya Congress wherein he not only explains the word but suggests an outline scheme of Swaraj. The difference between Das and his biographer is perhaps with reference to the British connection. Das said: "I want my right to establish our own system of Government. If that is consistent with our being within the Empire, I have no objection to being within the Empire" whereas Mr. Ray, says: "Whatever the character of the British Government be, and however culpable may have been its neglect of our interests, and whatever evils it may have wrought in India, it would be 'satanic' to snap our connection with it."

Then follow three long historical chapters, the first dealing with constitutional development and beginning with the despatches of Elphinstone, Munro Bentinck and Metcalfe, the second with the history of the Gandhi "cult" and the third with the progress of Reforms. In the chapter on Gandhian "cult", the author says: "As for removing the stigma of untouchability from the 'panchama' and the depressed classes, Mr. Gandhi's campaign cannot be considered very successful and nowhere does the condition of these submerged classes appear to have been appreciably alleviated". But almost in the same breath he states: "Caste and idolatry Mr. Gandhi has certainly abstained from attacking in an open fight but no student of contemporary social economy can deny that he has considerably undermined that influence by elevating the condition of the depressed classes and by removing their untouchability, by the greater currency of inter caste dining." The best written chapter in the whole book is the last, which deals with "Chitta Ranjan's achievements etc." "Chitta Ranjan" says the author "was a visionary, a dreamer and an apostle of revolt." To some extent the opinion is true but the author has inadequately stressed the qualifications that Das was practical in his dreams and visions, had shown extra-ordinary organizing capacity in founding the Swaraj party against great odds and that his revolt sought to destroy only with a view to building better. It is puerile for the author to say: "He (Das) scotched dyarchy but he was unable to put anything in its place. Not that he did not want to but he could not. And as a result he remained a destroyer and could not become a builder, try as he might." Now and then the author gives Das a qualified left-handed compliment, which is sometimes unsavoury. The following is a sample. Referring to Lord Olivier's opinion of Das as having "the reputation of being a particularly upright and scrupulous politician, second only to Gandhi himself in saintliness of character", the author says: "Chitta Ranjan's political honesty and integrity of purpose may not have been as transparent as those of Mr. Gandhi, but we have no doubt that after coming into close personal contact with the Saint of Sabarmati, he did his best to reach a higher moral and spiritual plane and after 1924 he made a supreme effort to justify Lord Olivier's description of his character". On the whole, however, the author does fair justice to the worth and work of Das and rightly observes "Through renunciation and sacrifice in the later years of his life, he had elevated his emotionalism into a spiritual force and had touched the right chord in the very soul of India". May we not add that this is fairly good constructive work for one man? Altogether Mr. Ray's book, though it is too meagre in the biographical part and too lacking in perspective to be a standard biography is a well-informed, readable and connected account of the life and times of one of India's greatest patriots.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO,

H. E. SIR LESLIE WILSON, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Your Excellency,

Do you remember my writing like this to you five years ago when Your Excellency landed on the shores of this country? I had, on that occasion, ventured to advise you, gratuitously of course, about the men and motives you might find around you to help you in the task of administering the Presidency. I have since then been following carefully your career of growing popularity, at least with the Indian section of the community in this Presidency,—which means 99 per cent. of the population in your charge, and as the fruit of this careful studying, I had intended to present you some bouquet on the eve of your retirement from the office you have helped so much to popularise. But though great is the goodness of Allah, greater still is the force of circumstances and I think you will agree with me that the present juncture in the City and its premier industry is sufficiently serious for me to apply an acid test to Your Excellency's reported sympathy in the cause of the people of his Presidency; and so you will permit me to address you a little before the time limit I had set myself.

Are you aware, my dear Sir Leslie Wilson, that there is a complete strike of the mill-operatives in Bombay? I remember, indeed, to have heard, as though in a dream, that the Governor of Bombay paid a hurried visit in a week-end to the City to consider the situation in conference of some sort; but all the tangible result of that visit and that conference and that confabulation that I can see is—not even smoke and cinders. Do you know, my dear Governor, that 1,50,000 operatives, if not many more, are out of work and wages, though still not out of temper as far as I can see? But don't you think, my dear Leslie Sahib, that it would be playing with fire to bank on the assumption that starving men, when reduced to the level of mere wage-slaves, will not become desperate, and will not consider counsels of despair? And if and when they do, have you and your Government considered the price of the piper we may have to pay? Were there any other Englishman off the Lloyd or even Reading brand in your chair, I would have had no hesitation roundly to accuse the Governor-in-Council of being part of the conspiracy to starve out the premier Indian industry, so that the tottering mills of Lancashire, not to mention Osaka, might flourish once more. I think I know you, and believe that you are not so heartless as to gloat over the impending ruin of this industry. And so I warn you, exhort you, appeal to you, that this is not a time to enjoy panther-shooting in the hills about Mahableshwar, nor even for dreaming of promotions and successions that may be like Chateaux in Espagne; that it is your first and bounden duty to be at the headquarters and take in your own hands the reins of the situation, and save the industry as a whole from dismemberment and slow decay; that every thing that you and your Government can urge before the parties concerned,—the employers and their operatives,—should be urged immediately for securing industrial peace, as well as for guaranteeing to that industry the decent minimum of security and safeguards, which the most established industries in your own native land are now no longer ashamed of demanding, whenever they find themselves threatened with extinction by unfair competition. I tell you, Sir Leslie Wilson, D.S.O. and Governor of Bombay, that the tales of Soviet Gold are the easy dodges and excuses to lose to the workers the sympathy they need and deserve, which ought not and must not mislead a diplomat and administrator like you. I advise Your Excellency not to mar the excellence of your record in office, and allow the employers to wallow in a fool's paradise of unloading at this favourable opportunity their over heavy stocks, what time the permanent basis of the industry gets undermined; I look to you to prevent the workers from securing a false safety in a hasty retreat to their homes in time for the approaching rains to till their bits of ancestral blocks no bigger than the drawing room carpet in Government House, with probably as many claimants in each such block of land as there are squares of pattern in that carpet. Without venturing on the uncertain role of a weather prophet,—and the present heat wave in Bombay is by no means conducive to brain wave for a good round prophecy as to the character of the next season,—I think you will realise that the industrial population of this Presidency have no alternative worth the name in their over-indebted fields if they wish to live a decent human life as in a

(Continued on page 10.)

SNAP-SHOTS OF BARDOLI.

A NON-VIOLENT WAR FOR SELF-RESPECT.

(BY SWAMI SATYANAND).

It is wonderful this warfare between force masquerading under the guise of law and order on one hand and non-co-operation or non-resistance on the other. If people are under the impression that it is a one-sided game, all in favour of the official agency and to the constant loss of the farmers, let them go to Bardoli and see it for themselves. The people are gaining strength from day to day, they are becoming bold and fearless, they are learning to combine for common purpose and they now appreciate the value of sacrifice for the sake of common weal. On the other hand the officials are losing their prestige, they are feeling ashamed of themselves, they are getting more and more apologetic, dejected and almost anxious to give up this dirty business.

THE MOTOR RAID.

These officials who are specially appointed to confiscate the property of the recalcitrant farmers are to-day living in their Government buildings thoroughly isolated. No one goes to meet them or talk to them. Except for the company of Talatis they are in solitary confinement. In the commencement of the struggle their boycott was so severe that they could not get milk, ghee, salt or anything, but now, thanks to the magnaminity of Mr. Vallabhbhai, they are allowed to purchase their bare necessities. They cannot get any conveyance, no hired servants and, therefore, they have been given motor buses to move about in. As soon as the noise of the motor is heard signals are given and the people are warned to lock up their doors if by chance they have opened them. At every entrance of the villages there are scouts who are on duty by turns from 3 in the morning to 9 at night. The people do not care to look out of their windows even. To the Japti Officer all villages present the same appearance, viz., that of a deserted village, and the villagers avoid the officer. If perchance there is a stray cattle it is ordered to be confiscated. Three or four Pathans surround the prey. Even then it often manages to escape, but if it is captured, then with much difficulty a rope is tried round the neck and it is dragged to the officer's house. It is a comic sight to see two burly Pathans dragging an unwilling buffalo with one or two Pathans following it and beating it in order to move it forward, with two police peons in Khaki with rifles on their shoulders all marching in sad procession all looking silly and the villagers quietly looking on as if nothing had happened.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The people are quiet because they have been requested and trained to remain non-violent. Very naturally the villagers want to retaliate or to worry the officials. Shall we place spikes on the road to burst up their tyres, shall we barricade the roads, shall we come out with what arms we have and put the fear of God into them? Such questions are asked by young hot-heads, but they are solemnly taught why this is not a fight of violence. A small army of white-capped volunteers leave the Ashrams at 2 in the morning and reach their respective villages by 3 p.m. These are the trained fearless, non-violent, hard-working vounteers whose duty it is to distribute the daily bulletins issued from the headquarters, to instil into the people firm determination to stick to their vows of non-payment, to expel their doubts and misgivings, to cheer up the wavering, to be present if any official comes into the village, to see that there is no intimidation, no brow-beating, no injustice or unfairness. The officer has learnt to respect him, and although the Japti Officer has to carry even drinking water with him, through the good grace of this young volunteer the officer may get a drink of cool water. It is tragic to hear these officers offering their apologetic explanations to these lads, for continuing their unpleasant work. The village is not slow to appreciate how these lads are morally superior to the servants who must carry out the orders of a soulless machine whether they like to do so or not. These volunteers work and talk and do propagandist work and at night they return to their Ashrams. There are 10 or 11 such Ashrams in the Bardoli Taluka. At night they are fed there, they exchange their experiences, they receive instructions for the next day and worn out by the day's toil they retire to their beds, a matting of palm leaves costing 4 annas. All sleep or bivouac on the verandah ready to jump up and march at a moment's notice. That is the training

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Sir Maneckjee's Solution.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy has come to the rescue of the Simon Commission. He hopes to get it out of the impasse in which it finds itself by providing a solution which he fondly imagines will be acceptable to India. He is on the right track when he tells a London representative of Reuter's that the concession which it was presumed—and as it turns out wrongly presumed—the British Government would make to conciliate Indian opinion, the belated and worthless concession of dispensing with the Commission's right of hearing evidence in camera will fail to secure a change in the attitude of the boycott leaders. What India insists upon is at least equal status and powers and so long as this is not given the hostility to the Commission will remain universal in India. Sir Maneckji suggests that the "only solution" for the Government now is to appoint a committee of non-official Indians of "experience, ability and position" and he would have a wider field of selection than the Legislatures to discover this bunch of nominees. He would have Government fishing for them in the whole of India. A futile and thoroughly unpopular suggestion.

Right Attitude.

In a timely and vigorous justification of the need for not refusing unsolicited financial help for the relief of Indian strikers from the Russian workers, Mr. N. M. Joshi points out that this is not the first time that money has been received from Moscow for assisting Indian strikers but that it is the third time. Moscow does not limit its assistance only to supporting strikers. It sent money for the relief of the sufferers in the recent Gujerat flood disaster. No objection was taken then by anybody to receiving its help. The point he makes about industrialists and merchants, both in India and in Great Britain, maintaining commercial contact with the Soviet without anybody turning up their noses against the practice is a crushing rejoinder to those who superciliously talk about "tainted money" from Moscow. Mr. Joshi's assurance that the donation from Moscow will be spent "only for the support of the industrial dispute" should quieten hysterical persons who associate such grants with riots and bloodshed.

Religion and Politics.

Messrs. S. M. Paranjpe, L. B. Bhopatkar and D. V. Divekar have published a long statement setting forth the true circumstances in which some resolutions on communal matters came to be dropped at the last Maharashtra Conference and hoping that the statement would remove any misunderstanding about the incident. The signatories to the statement say that the resolutions on inter-communal harmony and untouchability were dropped on two grounds, viz. (1) that they were controversial and if pressed would mar the unity in the Conference, and (2) that the Conference wanted to enforce the principle of separating religion from politics. If we were told that the resolutions were so controversial that within the available time no agreement could be arrived at, we should have only passed over the incident with regret that on vital questions on which the Congress as a whole has passed resolutions almost unanimously there should be any serious controversy in a provincial Conference. But the grounds stated are different, unity and separation of religion from politics. As regards the first, may we ask if the decision of the Conference is calculated to maintain unity with the aggrieved communities? The statement says: "There is no prominent and influential Congressman in Maharashtra who does not want the removal of untouchability and inter-communal unity." If so, why should there be any serious controversy at all?

Misapplied Principle.

It seems, however, that the principle of separating religion from politics has been the more operative ground. For the statement says: "It was stated there and then that the Subjects Committee might, if necessary, transform itself into a social Conference and adopt all those resolutions." That is to say, at a social Conference the resolutions would not be controversial but would be so only in the political Conference. We have pointed out before that the dropping of the resolutions in question entirely even in reference to the civic rights of the communities concerned is not a correct application of the principle of separating religion and from politics. Far from that it exposes the Conference to the suspicion that religious prejudices have stood in the way of a clear national duty. We find that Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose have been referred to as being in sympathy with the principle in question. We would like to know if they think that the Maharashtra Conference has rightly applied the principle.

SENSATION IN BARDOLI COURT

ACCUSED PRODUCES PHOTOGRAPHS

'EXPOSING FALSITY OF PROSECUTION STORY"

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BARDOLI, May 14

Great sensation was caused to-day in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Bardoli, when after going through the remaining procedure in the case against Shivanand and Amratlal, volunteers of the Satyagraha Camp at Valod for alleged intimidation and use of criminal force against public servants, Shivanand Chaturbhuj, the first accused produced and handed over to the Court three vivid photographs of the occurrence in question. The photographs showed various stages at which three bags of jowari attached at Valod were being lifted and put into a motor bus. The policeman and the other Government servant present near the bus and the great distance at which the two volunteers were standing. The companion standing with Shivanand was entirely a different person and not Amratlal who has been made a co-accused in the case. He was not present at the place of occurrence at all.

Shivanand in a supplementary statement accompanying the photographs stated that "he was submitting these photographs not to avoid conviction or sentence that might be awarded to him, but simply to expose before the public the utter concoctions that were being got up against the Satyagrahis pledged to non-violence and the impunity with which prosecution witnesses had deliberately perjured before a Court." He said: "I do this also to expose the utter falsity of the prosecution story for once at least in view of the series of such false prosecutions that are to be launched in future before this Court." The Magistrate reserved judgments in both cases till to-morrow.

The police is inquiring into the complaint lodged by Government under section 147, 176 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code against nearly 20 persons of Vankaner. Some persons were called to-day for further inquiry. It is understood the police will place some of them before the Magistrate for remand.

NO CASE FOR GOVERNMENT

GNOMINIOUS SETTLEMENT BLUNDER

BARDOLI, May 13.

Interviewed in connection with the Commissioner, N. D.'s letter to Dr. E. J. Behram, pertaining to the momentous situation created in the Bardoli Taluka, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said:—

I am surprised that the Commissioner N.D. has after trying all methods of oppression and coercion in Bardoli now thought fit to publish his views on Bardoli situation through Dr. Edal Behram who knows nothing of the condition of the peasants as well as of the Land Revenue policy of the Government.

DISLIKE AND CONTEMPT.

I am aware of the Commissioner's intense dislike and contempt for "the agitators from Kaira." But there is no justification for his statement that "Government officers could not place the case of the Government before the people of Bardoli as they have been subjected to spying, mobbing and other indignities." In fact almost all Government officers are aware that the Government have no case which they can place before the people of Bardoli. All of them know that the Revision Inquiry has not been properly conducted and that the Settlement Commissioner has blundered ignominiously. But since the Commissioner, who, it is said, holds a blank cheque at present regarding the repressive measures in Bardoli Taluka, is determined to break the spirit of the people and smash the movement at all costs, they must carry out his orders on pain of being transferred, degraded or dismissed.

No one has been excommunicated for having approached any officer, but it is true that in the present atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, the officers are left severely alone by the people. I am, however, glad to notice that the Commissioner N.D. has absolved the people of Bardoli from the charges of threats of fire and violence laid against them by the Collector in his interview published in the "Times of India" dated 23rd April 1928.

VINDICTIVE POLICY.

I agree with the Commissioner that there is no one who is more anxious than he is "to save the poor cultivators from being ruined by the swarn of agitators" but I am sure there would be no one who would be so anxious as he is to ruin the poor cultivators by adopting a vindictive and heartless policy of repression and lawlessness in Bardoli for fear of the recovery of Government assessment and Takavi being imperilled in Kaira District in the future.

THE KAIRA "AGITATORS."

If these so-called agitators from Kaira had not rushed to the assistance of the flood-stricken people of Gujarat at the risk of their lives and supplied food, clothes and seeds at the nick of time and when the Government machinery was unable to cope with the situation, Government would not have been able to recover a land revenue of lacs of rupees during the current year from the flood-affected area, as the people would not have been able to raise the crops for want of prompt assistance. Besides, the Government have been able to save large amount of money by the opening and running of cheap seeds and timber depots at various places by these agitators. It is, therefore, to say the least very unkind of the Commissioner to insinuate that these persons would encourage the non-payment of Takavi in Kaira if they succeeded in Bardoli.

AN UNCONSCIOUS INSTRUMENT.

The Commissioner could have published his views without making Dr. Edal Behram as unconscious instrument unless of course the good old Doctor was overanxious to oblige the Commissioner. Neither the Commissioner nor Dr. Edul Behram has attempted to visit Bardoli, but both of them seem to be very anxious to see that the people whether their cause is just or unjust, must surrender unconditionally.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

FORTHCOMING CALCUTTA SESSIONS.

MR. SEN GUPTA ELECTED CHAIR.....

CALCUTTA, May 14.

At the first meeting of the Reception Committee of the forty-third session of the Indian National Congress this evening in the Indian Association Hall, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, was elected Chairman without any opposition. Sir P. C. Ray's name was proposed but the proposition was not seconded.

Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhri was elected Treasurer and Doctor Bidhan Chandra Roy, General Secretary. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar was elected General Secretary of the Exhibition Committee. It was resolved to form an Executive Committee of fifty-five members, twenty-four of whom were elected at the meeting

ORIENTAL SCIENTISTS' DELEGATION

AFGHAN ROYALTIES LEAVE MOSCOW

LONDON, May 14.

Moscow.—During his visit to the Academy of Sciences at Leningrad, King Amanullah inspected the exhibition of Afghan products of agriculture collected by Professor Vaviloff's expedition. His Majesty then received a delegation from the Association of Oriental Science which presented him with learned works on Afghanistan. The King later visited the mosque after which the Royal party departed for Crimea.—Reuter.

Preparations are being made for holding and exhibition of unsurpassed splendour at a site which has not yet been selected.

SHOOTING AT LILLOOAH

DID EUROPEAN STAFF PARTICIPATE?

"SAKS" QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Saklatvala asked whether the European staff participated in the shooting of the strikers at Lillooah. Mr. Lansbury asked whether the Under-Secretary would order a public enquiry into the circumstances, relating to the disturbance on 28th March, especially the charges by the District Magistrate against the British Officer in charge of soldiers and the police.

Earl Winterton replied that he was unable to make any statement, as the Government of India's reply to Lord Birkenhead's telegraphic enquiry had only been received within past half hour, and had not yet been deciphered. He asked the members to repeat their questions later in the week. He said, attempts were being made to bring the parties together, but the matter was complicated by many factors, including Communist activities both within and without. He hoped to reply to Mr. Lansbury on Wednesday.

Earl Winterton replying to Mr. Thurtle said he had no information beyond what had appeared in the press, regarding the release of Bannerjee by the Punjab Government.—Reuter.

BABA GURDIT SINGH

ACQUITTED OF SEDITION.

CALCUTTA, May 14

Baba Gurudit Singh, of Komagata Maru fame, who was charged with sedition in connection with a speech he recently delivered in Calcutta, has been acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A. P.

FLUTTER IN LEAGUE CIRCLES

NATIONALISTS' RAPID ADVANCE

CAPTURE OF TSANGCHOW

AMOY HARBOUR FORTS SHELLED

LONDON, May 13.

Shanghai.—The Southerners are advancing very rapidly and expect to reach tomorrow Tientsin where there are 8,500 foreign troops comprising 4,000 Americans with 20 aeroplanes and five tanks and five field guns, 1,000 British, 3,000 French, and 500 Japanese.—Reuter.

TSANGCHOW CAPTURED

NORTHERNERS RETREATC UTOFF

LONDON, May 13.

The Southern General Yenshishan, "Model" Governor of Shansi, announces that he captured Tsangchow on 8th instant, cutting off the retreat of Northerners at Shantung and Chihli. He claims to have captured 7,000 Northerners and large quantities of arms and munitions.—Reuter.

AMOY HARBOUR FORTS SHELLED.

CRUISER AWAITING MUNITION STEAMER

LONDON, May 13.

Amoy.—The Northern cruiser "Haichi" entered the outer harbour this morning and shelled the forts on either side of the entrance. There was no damage to the forts which made a belated reply without any result. "Haichi" was reported to be waiting outside for the steamer "Vale" from Gerisal which unloaded 1,500 rifles, 20 machine guns and a million rounds of ammunition. The steamer is believed to have further 3,000 cases of munitions to be delivered at Shanghai.—Reuter.

FLUTTER IN LEAGUE CIRCLES

CHINA'S NOTE THE LEAGUE

LONDON, May 13.

Geneva.—The Chinese Nationalist Government's protest to the League of Nations with regard to the Japanese occupation of Shantung has caused something of a flutter in the League circles largely owing to the fact that the Nanking Government is not a member of the League. Consequently from the juridical viewpoint the Nationalist appeal has hardly any standing. It is believed that Japan will also submit her case to the League.

It is learned from a private source that Mr. Cheng, the Chinese Minister at Paris, who is a member of the League Council, has applied for instructions with regard to the attitude she should adopt at the forthcoming meeting of the Council if the matter is discussed.

It is thought not unlikely that the Peking Government will associate itself with the Nanking appeal, thus rendering it acceptable to the League Council, but it is felt that the whole thing is most embarrassing for the Council and is not likely to enhance its prestige. Even should the Council decide to act, its means of action will be ineffectual as it will be impossible to define the aggressor.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS GUARD TIENTSIN AREA

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NORTH

LONDON, May 14.

Shanghai.—Interruption of the line beyond Chefoo is responsible for the absence of further news from the North where the situation is developing in an interesting manner following the Nationalists rapid movement towards Tientsin which is facilitating their march on Peking. Commanders of the foreign troops at Tientsin conferred on the 11th instant and decided to establish an outpost line with a radius of seven miles from Tientsin, Japanese troops being entrusted with the guarding of important points in the Tientsin concession including the railway Junction and station.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES AT TSINANFU

LONDON, May 14.

Tokio.—Latest figures of Japanese casualties at Tsinanfu are 46 officers and men killed and 195 wounded. Fourteen civilians have been killed, and 20 are missing. One-hundred and fourteen Japanese houses were looted.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI TO ATTEND ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

LIBERAL PARTY'S ATTITUDE

NEED OF ARRIVING AT A COMMON POLICY

MADRAS, May 14.

The All Parties Conference which is to meet at Bombay next week end, will be attended from Madras by Dr. Besant, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, A. Ramaswami Muda. Ear, C. Vijiaraghavachariar, O. Kandaswami Chetti and C. S. Sadasivam, the last named on behalf of the Depressed Classes.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will also attnd the conference.

Important proposals including the sub-committee's report of a constitution will be considered. Responsible political circles believe that some decision is certain to be reached at the conference, in view of Dr. Ansari's reported letter to the leaders that irrespective of response from individual organisations, a decision should be reached with the help of those who have already partaken in the conference. It is however believed that the Hindu-Muslim question may be put off.

The All-India Depressed Classes Conference will meet in Bombay towards the end of the month. Mr. M. C. Raja will preside.—A. P.

LIBERAL PARTY NOT PARTICIPATING

MR. DELVI EXPLAINS POSITION

BOMBAY, May 14.

It is now almost certain that Liberals as a party will not attend the forthcoming All Parties Conference in Bombay on 19th May. The reasons underlying their attitude were explained by Mr. D. G. Delvi, Secretary, Liberal Federation, who said to a representative of the Associated Press that some leading members of the party took part in this conference at Delhi in February last and helped in formulating tentative decisions, but, owing to the trend of events in the interval, he thought no useful purpose would be served by their attendance now.

Q. Do you not think that the present situation in India and in England requires that the political groups outside the Congress should attend this meeting?

DIFFERENCE IN POLICES.

A. I cannot speak for the other groups, but speaking of the Liberals, I may say that the situation has become distinctly worse since the last Delhi meeting owing to the policy adopted by certain conferences held during the interval. The Punjab, the U. P. and the Maharashtra Conferences have reiterated the ideal of independence proclaimed by the last Madras congress. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, one of its Secretaries, has in his presidential address at Poona, specified the ideal as one of Independent Federal Republic. The Liberal Party has, on the other hand, confined its goal to that of Dominion Home Rule. There can therefore be no common basis between the two for a constitution.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Q. Are you in agreement with the Congress in the solution of the communal problem?

A. The answer to this question will turn upon our attitude towards the scheme of joint electorate proposed by the Muslim League and on the provisions for safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Non-Brahmins, the Sikhs and the untouchables. As regards the Muslim proposals, the Liberals will have, I think, no difficulty in agreeing with the Congress regarding the tentative modifications suggested at Delhi. Unfortunately for the country, however, the Hindu Mahasabha at Jubbulpore dominated by the responsivist leaders of the Congress like Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Munje, has practically turned down the compromise proposals of the All Parties Conference at Delhi. Lala Lajpat Rai was absent and Pandit Malaviya attempted to uphold the compromise but failed miserably. Further, the same responsivist leaders organised the recent Maharashtra Conference at Poona and it is significant to note that although the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity was included in the draft agenda, it was jettisoned in the subjects committee under the pretext of divorcing religion from politics. The result of the two conferences is to cause a setback to the progress so far made by the all Parties Conference. The Congress cannot expect the co-operation of other parties unless it sets its own house in order by bringing about a common policy between its two wings and by evolving a common formula so as to reconcile the conflicting views of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

UNTOUCHABLES AND NON-BRAHMINS.

Q. What is your view about the Maharashtra Conference shelving the questions regarding the untouchables and the nonbrahmins?

A. I did not expect them to do otherwise. This conference was an attempt to reunite the two wings of the old Tilak School of politics. Since the Age of Consent Bill controversy in 1892 their tradition has been to concentrate on pure politics eschewing social and religious problems. When they at all dealt with them, it was only to adopt a reactionary policy for conciliating, if not exploiting for political purposes, the Brahman orthodoxy of Maharashtra. The privilege of including the question of untouchability in the Congress programme belongs to Dr. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi at the Calcutta Congress of 1917. It was Mahatma Gandhi again who gave it the foremost place in his wellknown constructive programme of the Congress. The present attempt of the Maharashtra leaders is bound to react against national interests. As for the Non-Brahmin controversy I believe that the Maharashtra Conference committed a grave blunder in ignoring it altogether instead of negotiating for a peaceful settlement with the Non-Brahmin leaders. The immediate need of the hour, to my mind, is to present a united front and arrive at a common policy based not upon mere camouflage but on the realities of the situation.

LIBERAL PARTY ATTITUDE.

Q. What line of action will the Liberal Party adopt under the circumstances?

A. Their attitude towards the Simon Commission is wellknown. It has recently been restated by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his interview to an Allahabad paper. The committee of the Liberal Federation is engaged in preparing its scheme of the future constitution for India. It will be placed in due course before their All India Council to be utilised as occasion may require.—A. P.

SPEEDING UP MAIL SERVICE

NEW TIMINGS READY

SIMLA, May 14.

Information has been received that timings have been prepared for the up and Bombay for introduction, when the 3 up and 4 Down Mails between Calcutta and Bombay for introduction, when the Narbuda Bridge is rebuilt. It has been found possible to speed up these trains very considerably in cooperation with the Great Indian Peninsula railway. The trains will run via Jubbulpore leaving Calcutta on 31st May and Bombay on 1st June 1928.—A. P.

AFGHAN 'PLANE CRASH

OCCUPANTS NOT HURT

PESHAWAR, May 14.

Intimation has been received from Parachinar that an aeroplane, believed to belong to the Afghan Government, crashed at eight, yesterday morning, one and half miles east of Parachinar. The two occupants both Russians were not hurt, but the machine was badly damaged. The airmen proceeded to Kohat. They could not speak English, but were able to indicate from the maps in their possession that their route was from Termez to Kabul.—A. P.

POET TAGORE'S TOUR POSTPONED

DUE TO BAD HEALTH

MADRAS, May 14.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has postponed his departure to England on account of his health. He proposes to stay in Madras for a few days. He will then proceed to some hill station and sail for Europe probably next month. Mr. C. F. Andrews will accompany the poet on his present tour. Dr. Tagore told a press representative that his delivering the Hibbert lectures in England this year would entirely depend on the state of his health.—A. P.

POSTAL CLERK KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

DRIVER'S COWARDLY ESCAPE

NAGPUR, May 14.

Mr. Mohagaonkar, head clerk in the General Post Office Nagpur, while returning home to-day, was knocked down by a motor car. The driver of the car put out the lights immediately after the accident and drove away at full speed. The manager of the B. N. R. Workshop picked up Mr. Mohagaonkar unconscious, and took him to the Mayo Hospital. The case is in the hands of the police.—A. P.

KARNATAK MOSLEM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

PLEA FOR SELF-HELP

HUBLI, May 14.

The Karnatak Moslem Educational Conference met on Saturday and Sunday under the presidentship of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed of Poona. The president traced the history of Moslem education in the Karnatak for the past century, and emphasised the indifference of the Government. He urged the community to rely on self-help. Young pleaders he said should devote their spare time to the improvement of Moslem education. The Conference resolved to establish an industrial school at Hubli. The Conference appointed a committee to form a Dharwar District Moslem Educational Society.—A. P.

CENTRAL INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The Central India States Subjects' Conference will meet at Jhansi on June 19th and 20th. The Reception Committee has elected Pundit Kishangopal Sharma Chairman. Sardar Narmadaprasad Singh has been elected President.—A. P.

PRINCE CAROL'S FUTURE

TO LEAVE ENGLAND SHORTLY

LONDON, May 14.

Prince Carol's host Jonescu called at the Home Office to-day. At the conclusion of his visit, he announced that Prince Carol would leave England before the 16th instant. It is understood that Prince Carol's friends are finding it extremely difficult to discover suitable accommodation in any other country. The Home Office is satisfied that Prince Carol is making every effort to carry out their orders. The Government is prepared to be reasonable, as long as Prince Carol does not indulge in political activities, and does his best to get away as speedily as possible.—Reuter.

LATEST DERBY BETTING

LONDON, May 14.

Following is the latest betting on Derby: nine to two against Flamingo offered and five to one taken, five to one against Fairway, hundred to nine against Ranjitsingh and Royal Minstrel offered, hundred to eight against Black Watch offered and hundred to seven taken, hundred to seven against Palais Royal II, hundred to six against O'Curry, and Sunny Trace, twenty to one against Hermit offered.—Reuter.

MAHARANEE SHARMISTHA

TO PROCEED TO AMERICA SHORTLY

CRUSADE FOR CONVERTS TO HINDUISM.

LONDON, May 13.

Paris.—The ex-Maharajah of Indore with his American wife arrived here today and motored to Chateau Dhennebout near St. Germaine-en-laye.

According to "Petit Parisien" they will shortly proceed to America where the Maharanee intends to carry on a crusade to gain converts to Hinduism.—Reuter.

FROM PARIS TO TOKIO

FRENCH AIRMAN IN INDIA

ALLAHABAD, May 13

The French airman Pelletier D'Oisy who is flying from Paris to Tokio arrived here this afternoon from Karachi. He leaves for Calcutta to-morrow.—A.P.

PELLETEIR D'OISY LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

Pelleteir D'Oisy who arrived here yesterday afternoon from Karachi, left at six this morning for Karachi.—A.P.

ARRIVAL AT DUM DUM

CALCUTTA, May 14

The French airman Pelletier D'Oisy arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome from Allahabad at a quarter past eleven this morning. He will leave for Rangoon at five o'clock to-morrow morning.—A. P.

CROYDON TO TOKIO FLIGHT

A MILLIONAIRE'S ADVENTURE

LONDON, May 14.

The Dutch-American millionaire van Lear Black left Croydon this morning in a hired Dutch Fokker monoplane with two pilots, a mechanic and a valet on a 40,000 mile flight to Cape Town and Tokio and back.—Reuter.

FLIGHT TO SINGAPORE ABANDONED

AUSTRALIAN FLIER'S DIFFICULTY IN CARRYING NECESSARY FUEL

LONDON, May 14.

Canberra.—Wing Commander Wackett who arrived at Port Darwin recently in a Amphibian Widgeon aeroplane on a flight to Singapore had a difficulty in rising owing to the weight of thefuel necessary for the 1960 mile stage from Port Darwin to Singapore. He has, therefore, been ordered to abandon the attempt to join the four air force flying Boats which recently flew from Southampton to Singapore and proceed to Broome to meet the Air Force Boats there as a representative of the Australian Air Force.—Reuter's Special.

AJMAL JAMIA FUND

DEPUTATIONS PLANNED TO VISIT DIFFERENT PARTS OF COUNTRY

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 14.

Deputations are being planned to visit different parts of the country to collect money for the Ajmal Jamia Fund. Moulana Shaukat Ali is leading a deputation to the Punjab and Sindh. Dr. Ansari proposed to tour round the United Provinces and Behar. Dr. Zakar Hussain and Moulvi Masood Ali Sahab will work in the Eastern districts of the U. P. Friends of the late Hakim Sahib who have been doing work locally in this connection may communicate with the Principal, Jamia Millia, Delhi to arrange for a visit of the deputations to their towns and districts.

ALL-INDIA BOARD OF HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON SATURDAY NEXT

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 14.

At President Jawaharlal Nehru's suggestion, the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal meets, at Bombay on Saturday morning the 19th instant. The meeting place will be notified to members by Doctor Hardikar, General Secretary personally.

Benares, May 14.—The Agra University has joined the Inter-University Board, India. All Universities in the country have thus become members of the Board.—A. P.

THE SIMON COMMISSION

HOW TO SECURE INDIAN CO-OPERATION.

SIR MANECKJEE DADABHOY'S VIEWS

LONDON, May 13.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy Interviewed by Reuter with regard to the statement in the press that the British Government and the Simon Commission are considering the question of dispensing with the latter's right to take evidence in camera in order to placate the Indian public opinion and secure coöperation of certain section of the Indians, said that it was difficult to conceive that the Commission would dispense with the very important reservation with regard to the hearing of certain evidence in camera. Indian States and other equally important sections of the peoples in India whose status in the future reforms must necessarily be taken into account would refuse to give evidence if they were not allowed to tender it in camera.

Further he did not think that such a concession would change the attitude of the Indian leaders who had rather hastily committed themselves to the attitude of aloofness from the Commission. He believed that a large section of the Legislators and public men now perceived it would be a folly not to associate themselves with the Commission and allow judgment to go by default. But having taken the decisive attitude they were unwilling to press for a reconsideration of the position.

Sir Maneckjee expressed the opinion that the only solution was Government should appoint a Committee of non-official Indians of experience, ability and position to submit the Indian viewpoint to the Commission and co-operate with it. If the sellection of members was not limited to the members of Legislature then there would be more efficient and wider field of selection from the whole of India. Such selection would not only inspire confidence in the country but was sure to bring in an extensive following to co-operate with the Commission.—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARD ON OIL INDUSTRY

BURMA INDIAN CHAMBER'S COMMUNICATION

RANGOON, May 14.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce have addressed a communication to the Taric Board giving their views on the question of granting protection to the oil industry. They state that on economic grounds as well as on the strength of the arguments on which the oil companies base their claim for protection the oil industry in India deserves no protection at present. In this connection they point out that the petitioning companies do not include a single company which may be called a purely Indian concern, although there are some such companies in existenc. e

DANGER TO SMALL COMPANIES.

The Committee of the chamber realise that it is possible that the smaller companies may be badly hurt and the potentialities of the larger companies may be reduced as a result of the present rate war and if the Board are satisfied after careful and comprehensive inquiry that this is likely to be so, the Committee would not oppose some temporary measure to relieve the industry from present distress. They do not think, however, that an increase of two annas or so per gallon in the import duty on kerosene or petrol or the remission of the excise duty can stop the war or give protection to the industry.

SECURING ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

As regards the sale of kerosene and petrol, the Committee can see only one way of securing adequate protection for the industry, consumers and the revenue of the State alike, and that is by the institution of a State monopoly or the regulation of sale prices by the State in India. The Committee also urge that in the importation of crude oil no bar should be placed in respect of the country of origin.—A. P.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN

PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY

LONDON, May 13.

H. H. The Aga Khan is making very good progress towards recovery. No further bulletins will be issued.

It is understood that King and Queen privately enquired regardihg Aga Khan's health.—Reuter.

KENYA GOVT. LOAN

LONDON, May 14.

The Kenya Government loan has been issued for three and a half million pounds at four and a half per cent interest and at price of 95 pounds. It is Repayable in 1950. One million pounds have already been placed.—Reuter's Special.

"THE 'HERALD' AND ITS MANAGEMENT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith copy of a letter I addressed to the "Indian National Herald." To my great regret its Editor has not published the same, nor even stopped his outbursts.

Although other letters on the subject written by Mr. Tairsee's nameless critics, who are every day springing up in "Herald" office after Mr. Tairsee's criticism of its losses, have been published not only has my letter been shelved, but also no explanation about the vital points at issue has been made.

I am, therefore, compelled to send you the copy with a request that you will publish it at your earliest convenience in order that the public may know that the Tairsee biography and articles that appear regularly and occupy the most prominent news columns of the paper have no sympathy whatsoever with such debenture-holders as myself who have only subscribed it for nationalist cause, and never dreamt, that its Managing Editor is so bureaucratic that he cannot bear legitimate criticism when he makes a loss of two lakhs in 13 months.—Yours, etc.,

MULRAJ KURSONDAS.

Monday, May 14.

To the Editor "The Herald," Bombay.

Dear Sir,—On reading a letter or article published in your issue of yesterday and signed "A Debenture Holder" I feel compelled to address you, as another "Debenture holder" who was made to subscribe on what now appear to me to be pretences. When the "Herald" position was first strained, myself and many others like me were induced to take up its debentures, in the hope and belief that this organ of Indian Nationalist aspirations will help in the good cause without resort to the tactics of gutter journalism which has justly brought into disrepute some of the modern representatives of that profession. The tendency of the "Herald," ever since it came to existence, has invariably been to cry down prominent and respectable Indians, beginning with Mr. Shriniwas Iyengar, and ending with Mr. L. R. Tairsee in the violent tirade published in your issue of yesterday. Mr. Tairsee can certainly take care of himself, and I have no desire to take up cudgels on his behalf. But I must add, as a matter of personal knowledge, that Mr. L. R. Tairsee is as clean a businessman and as highminded a publicist, utterly disinterested, as can be found among the present-day public men of India. If, however, the "Herald" holds it up as the full evidence of its own peculiar brand of Indian nationalism to run down and villify every Indian of prominence, who dares to criticize it or refuses financial subsidy to it, so as to drive them out of public life, and secure their vacant place, for Mr. Horniman and his proteges all I can say is that we the debenture-holders of the National Newspaper Co. (India) Ltd., never intended to encourage such spiteful and pernicious propaganda when we took up debentures in that concern.

I am likewise personally not concerned in such a quarrel as you may have personally or professionally with either Mr Tairsee or Mr. Bharucha. I do not think any intelligent reader would mistake your explosion of personal spite and revengefulness for an indication of your public service in the columns of half your newspaper. As a businessman, however, I feel it necessary to ask of the management of this Company, and of Mr. Bharucha, as to what steps have been taken for maintaining the credit of the Company, and for preserving the security—such as it may be—that may have been assigned in trust for the safety of the debenture-holders. It may, indeed, be that those who took up debentures in your concern never had any hope to see their money back again; but that is no reason why the management of the Company should disregard the obligations imposed by the law of the land or the practice of the commercial community in such cases. I would, therefore, be obliged if you will publish, for the assurance of the debenture-holders, the steps hitherto taken in this behalf and if necessary to call another meeting of the debenture holders and place before them or before the public such grievances or complaints as Mr. Bharucha the trustee for the debenture holders may have to formulate. I think this is the proper way of proving that your critics are wrong. I doubt not but that Mr. Bharucha will lay out his complaints, or make his disclosures, on such an opportunity being given him, with all the moderation and sweet reasonableness as well as sympathy for the Nationalists' newspaper characteristic of that decent Godfearing gentleman.

Instead of that your writing half page full of Mr. Tairsee's biography and enumerating his (so-called) faults is neither decent nor calculated to do any good to the nationalist cause. I, therefore, trust that better feelings will still prevail with you and that we shall henceforward see that the "Herald" writings are only helpful to the cause of the country.—Yours, etc.

MULRAJ KURSONDAS.

Bombay, May 10.

MR. TAIRSEE AND THE "HERALD"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I send you by the same post a copy of the letter I have addressed to the Editor of the "Herald", for publication, as he has suppressed my previous letters.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

May 13.

To The Editor of the "Herald."

Sir,—Now that the name of your "debenture holder" the writer of "Puritan-Purist-Poseur" has been publicly and in cold print mentioned as "Comrade KMTKR" will you say:

(1) Whether he is in the service of the "Herald".

(2) Whether when his salary fell in arrears he was paid in debentures?

May I most humbly remind you that now that to use your own words, I am addressing you in "clear form", you will please answer—to quote you again—"in clear form guiltless of offensive vulgarities, mean insinuations and black-mailing threats." I hope you will comply and not refer me to journalist etiquette.—Yours, as ever,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

HINDU MAHASABHA PRESIDENT'S TOUR

DR. MONNJE ARRIVES AT AZAMGARH

(From A Correspondent.)

AZAMGARH, May 14.

The tour of the president of Hindu Mahasabha, Doctor Moonje and the provincial secretaries through the districts of Ghazipur, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh was to have commenced from 7th May but Doctor Moonje could not arrive here before the 12th. Hence the Ghazipur programme had to be dropped. The Provincial Secretary, Sardar Narmadaprasad Singh, Pandit Gaurisankermisra and Pandit Bhagwatiprasad Tewary, addressed crowded meetings of several thousand people in Kasia and Hatta centres of Gorakhpur district. Babu Jagatnarainlal Secretary of the Mahasabha arrved on the 10th evening and addressed a crowded meeting of Hindus in Basgaon with Sardarnarmadasingh and Pandit Gaurisankermisra.

DR. MOONJE PRESENTED WITH PURSE.

The party arrived at Tahsildeoria on the 12th afternoon where a telegraphic message of Doctor Moonji arriving electrified the whole town. The Doctor arrived by the evening train and was received and garlanded at the station by the Hindusabha workers and volunteers amidst cries of 'jai.' Doctor Moonje delivered to a crowded gathering of Hindus the message of Hindu Sangathan and was heard with rapt attention. Babu Jagatnarainlal also delivered an impressive address and was followed by Sardar Narmadasingh and Pandit Jivanandsharma. A Purse of rupees 500 to Doctor Moonje for the Hindu Mahasabha was announced.

AT AZAMGARH.

Doctor Moonje, Babu Jagatnarainlal Sarda, Narmadaprasad, and Baghavdas left Deoria the same night and arrived at Azamgarh this morning for the District Hindu Conference. A Purse of rupees 500 to Doctor Moonje was announced at the Gya District Hindu Conference where the Doctor presided on the 29th April.

THE WEATHER

TEMPORARY ADVANCE OF MONSOON IN THE BAY

POONA, May 14.

A temporary advance of the monsoon is occurring in the south of the Bay of Bengal and locally heavy rain has fallen in Lower Burma. Rainfall has also been widespread in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point three inches, Tavoy, Amherst and Rangoon two, Bassein and Toungoo one, Kyaukpyu three, Lashio a half, Bhamo and Shillong one and a half, Sibsagar, Dhubri and Silchar a half, Gauhati one, Saugor Island a half, Burdwan and Darjeeling a quarter, Bogra three quarters, Jalpaiguri one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in Assem.—A. P.

KHADI PROPAGANDISTS FINISH BENGAL TOUR

AHMEDABAD, May 14.

Having finished their tour fos the spread of khaddar in Bengal, Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Jamnalal Bajaj and Manilal Kothari have asrivet at Sabarmati to attend a meeting of the Council of the Spinners' Association.

Messrs. Rajagopalachari and Gangadharrao Deshpande are leaving to-night for Poona where they will meet Khaddar workers and fulfil other public engagements. Mr. Rajagopalachari will then proceed to Madras.—A. P.

The Associated Press understands that the golden jubilee of the "Hindu" will be celebrated on the 20th September next, which is the fiftieth anniversary of the starting of the paper by the late G. Subrahmanya Aiyar. The management has decided to bring out a special edition of the paper.—A. I.

NANKING SETTLEMENT

AMERICA TAKES THE LEAD

TOKIO PRESS CRITICISES JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Tokio, April 7.—Having studied the terms of the Nanking settlement, the press here shows its approval by criticizing the Japanese Government for allowing America to take the lead. The first reports from China alleged that the United States apologized for the barrage its ships laid down. Publication of the text corrects this, and the later criticisms centre on the promise of treaty revision.

Official opinion here holds firmly that amends for the criminal incident cannot be linked up with treaty revision, but recognizes that the American statement was a simple repetition of former pledges and was not incorporated in the settlement terms.

The success of John Van A. MacMurray the American Minister, intensifies the desire for a Japanese settlement also, and strengthens the public demand that Japan act independently of other powers in a way of displaying its sympathy for the Nationalist movement more effectively.

The press thinks that the separate settlement impairs the concord of powers vis-a-vis China, such as it was. The official view was succinctly stated to "The New York Times" in the words: "The powers cannot but act together in a broad policy, but precise similarity of procedure often is impossible."

Premier Baron Tanaka certainly prefers co-operative action wherever it is possible, but a change in the Ministry might easily cause a change to an independent policy designed to gain the friendship of the Chinese Nationalists.

A recently propounded plan for the extension of pig iron, fertilizer and shale oil industries in Manchuria is regarded by the press as window dressing for the cleptps, the promotion of such enterprises being already a part of the Manchuria Railway Company's business and it is not necessary that they be referred to the Cabinet except for the public effect.—"New York Times."

ALL-INDIA IMPORTANCE OF BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

GANDHIJI APPEALS FOR FUNDS

In an editorial in this week's Gujerati "Navajivan", Mahatma Gandhi supports the appeal made by Mr. Vallabhai Patel for funds for the conduct of the Satyagraha campaign at Bardoli. Mahatma Gandiji says that the movement is no longer provincial but has assumed A'l India importance.—A. P.

THE INDIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

CHILDREN'S SANGHA STARTED IN CANNANORE

Swami Anand, Secretary of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha writes:—

Mr. C. T. Kuthi Krishna, a member of the Sangha Centre in Cannanore, to writes Sjt. T. L. Vaswani:—"Recently I have started an organization for children,—named the Jantu Dhroha Nivaran Sangha", with the aim of sowing the seeds of Love and Service in their minds. I think that atleast some thoughts on these lines of work can be created in their minds by this kind of work; and I am glad to tell you that they are very much interested in this. We are printing monthly pamphlets on some useful subjects to distribute amongst them and I find it very effective. Nearly all the students in my school are its members and we are trying to open branches in almost all the schools here. The Municipal Chairman Mr. K. K. Subha Rao was kind enough to permit us to start branches in Municipal schools, too. Mrs. M. N. Ramaswami Iyer, wife of the president of our Theosophical Society here and some other kind gentlemen here have promised to become patrons of the Sangha; and they are helping us in all possible ways".

The Travancore Ezhava Political Conference under the presidentship of Mr Madhavan pleaded for right of temple entry and greater Ezhava representation in the superior services especially the State judiciary.—A. P.

STRANDED IN ARABIAN DESERT

THIRSTY PASSENGERS DRINK MOTOR PETROL

DRAGGED FROM JAWS OF DEATH BY RESCUING CARS

LONDON, May 14.

Jerusalem.—Fuller details of the stranding of a motorcar in the desert show that the car was heand from Bagdad for Beirut and lost its way. Drivers tried in vain for two days to regain the road. Water gave out and a number of passengers together with the Armenian assistant driver proceeded on foot seeking a well. The Armenian died 'en Route'. The rescuing cars directed by an aeroplane picked up the dead body and the stragglers all on point of death. They finally discovered the remaining passengers who were in similar extremity, and had been drinking petrol. All were taken to the Hospital at Amman and have recovered with the exception of two who are still detained.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP

NEW ZEALAND ELIMINATES PORTUGAL

LONDON, May 14.

Lisbon.—In the Davis Cup, New Zealand have eliminated Portugal, winning four matches to one.—Reuter's Special.

WORK AMONG RURAL WORKERS.

Y. M. C. A. SUMMER SCHOOLS.

CALCUTTA, May 9

A summer school for rural workers of the Y.M.C.A., in Travancore and Cochin, which met in the Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary at Kottayam on April 17, was brought to a successful termination on April 29. The syllabus of studies was designed to meet the actual needs of young men and boys in the villages, and lecturers with experience generously lent their help. The course on Rural Reconstruction included lectures by the registrar of co-operative societies and by textile experts from the Department of Industries, while practical demonstrations of bee-keeping, poultry-keeping, etc., were given by secretaries of the Y.M.C.A., rural demonstration centre at Martandum. The course on Social Service in a Village Y.M.C.A. included lectures on village problems by the principal of a training collge, and on rural health and sanitation by a Government health officer. Other courses dealt with Religious Education, and with the Principles and Methods of Association Work, and the closing address on the Motive for Service was given by Archdeacon Benjamin. Eleven students passed the examination at the close of the school and were awarded certifictes.

Another summer school for rural workers in the Tamil-speaking area is being held throughout the month of May in connection with the Y.M.C.A. rural reconstruction centre at Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore. At this school the subjects of instruction are largely technical, including agriculture, coöperation, popultry farming, dyeing, calico printing, bee keeping, rural recreation and playground games.—A. P.

ANOTHER FEATHER IN THEIR CAP

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM BEAT BELGIUM

LONDON, May 14.

Brussels.—The Indian hockey team beat Belgium by ten goals to two, after leading at halftime by seven to two.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 14.
Previous Closing Rate	21.05
To-day's Opening Rate	20.85
Difference	—.20
To-day's Closing Rate	20.81
Difference	—.24

LIVERPOOL

	May 14.
Previous Closing Rate	11.24
To-day's Opening Rate	11.04
Difference	—.20
To-day's Closing Rate	10.96
Difference	—.28

American Mills Consumption 5,25,000 bales during the month of April.

Broach Expectation 395

NOTES FROM LONDON.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

IMPERIALISM OF LABOUR PARTY.

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, April 26.

The serious earthquake in Smyrna resulted in 16 known deaths and 50 injuries. This figure may yet have to be increased. Many houses fell down, and all business in the city is paralysed.

Only faint tremors were felt at Constantinople, during the night of the 24th March.

Some fortnight or so afterwards a terrible quake attacked Corinth (Greece) and the Maritza valley (Bulgaria). The material damage in the former case reached the value of over 20 million rupees. Perhaps half that amount will express the money loss to Bulgaria.

The casualties in the Greek earthquake are smaller than anticipated, owing to the inhabitants leaving their houses after the first shocks. Nevertheless, there was a death-roll of 13. New Corinth is destroyed and hardly capable of reconstruction on the same site.

The Bulgarian visitation (how strange to have to call these Turkish lands "Bulgarian") cost 25 lives and 200 injuries, according to Bulgarian figures. Chirpan and Borisovgrad are three-fourths wiped out. At Philippopolis, 2,000 houses were destroyed and other 2,000 badly damaged.

On April 22nd renewed but lesser tremors were felt at Philippopolis and Chirpan, which were recorded on the English instruments. On the 21st a strong earth movement was felt at Johannesburg, South Africa.

NEWS FROM TURKEY.

In an illustration in the "Milliet" of the reception of M. Papa, the new Greek Minister to Turkey, it is good to see the strong but amiable features of an old friend of Londoners, Saadoullah Ferid Bey, who is now in the Foreign Ministry. His occupancy of the Consular Chancellery here is remembered with the greatest satisfaction.

Great reforms have taken place in the Police Force of Turkey. It is claimed for them that they are very different from the old force. Not too different, I hope; for I have plenty of evidence that the "zaptiehs" were a splendid lot. Like every other country in the world, the newcomers seek to prove the inimical outsiders that their predecessors were given to all the crimes that could be imagined by a Le Queux. On the other hand there is no doubt of the improvements that must have been effected under such a Director-General as Cherif Bey Efendi.

Turkey is making great strides in all directions. The resolution to improve matters has led to such an emulation of Western methods in some directions as is at once flattering and amusing to the discontented Westerner. The object however is clear to the perspicuous. While the East was looked to, the powers of the grabbing West smiled on the Orientalism which lulled Turkey to carelessness. Now that a policy of holding on to national wealth and power animates the rulers, they are thrusting somnolence into the background and even courting the disillusions of the brilliantly lighted Western highway. When we have abandoned our bowler hats thay have clasped them to their bosoms. When they are as sick of the West as we are, they will have made —Turkey of their choice. As Mark Twain sareastically put it, Aren't we entitled to make a hell of our own, without having one imposed on us by tradition?

Hence, it may be supposed, the separation of Church and State and the reported elimination of religion from the official transactions of Turkey.

The Queen of Rumania has been staying in Constantinople, and at Robert College too, despite the reported closing of that historical nursery of anti-Turk agitiation.

A great failure has taken place in the Constantinople business circles: the great piece-goods importers Avoundoukzade Bros., renowned for openhanded expenditure are said to owe Italian firms £150,000.

LONDON.

But London is determined not to be beaten in this or any other field of activity. The Consolidated Assurance Company's receiver has issued his report, showing liabilities exceeding 22 million rupees, with a net deficiency of over 13 million.

ANOTHER DOMINION FOR ENGLAND.

In order to prove that we are by no means too harsh in our judgment of the Labour Party as an imperialistic body, we need only quote from a conservative and imperialist organ, "The Daily Telegraph" of London. In a review of the latest book by Col. J. Wedgwood, M.P., "The Seventh Dominion", the "Daily Telegraph" reviewer says:—

"Although Colonel Wedgwood clearly shows himself to be a patriotic Britisher, if not an Imperialist at heart, the volume at present under review is of the kind to be expected from his pen. He is thoroughly critical of everything which has been or is being done by the Colonial Office and its local representatives in 'The Seventh Dominion', which, of course, means Palestine, and while he claims to be a Zionist, and gives his full support to Zionism, he appears to the present writer to fail to bring out many of the broader issues connected with that movement.

Colonel Wedgwood's principal text appears to be that Palestine should become a "Seventh Dominion" with the Jews as our partners or representatives, and that instead of "keeping the ring" and letting them do the best or worst for themselves the Jews should be taken over."

WHAT ABOUT THE MUSLIMS?

That seems to us just the sort of "lip service" that Labouralism pays to right and justice. It indulges in occasional criticism of the Colonial Office (except under a Labour Government, although the Colonial Office acts exactly as before) but it "clearly shows itself to be a patriotic British party, if not Imperialist at heart. Yet the kind of stuff one reads in this Labour manual for Imperialists will be swallowed holus-bolus by thousands of trade unionists and other machine-made members of the Labour Party. They will entirely ignore, as this Christian Zionist (who gives his "full support" to Zionism) does, the claim of the Muslims, the vast majority of this detached fragment of Syria.

When comes the inevitable rebellion of the majority against the rule of or for the minority Mr. Wedgwood, no doubt, will vote for firm action and the despatch of all the cruisers, new and old, and the air bombardment of the anti-Zionists.

Another lesson for India afforded by this book is (or should be) the interpretation placed by Mr. Labour Wedgwood on a "Dominion" of Britain. That words has such dreamland meanings to several dazzled Indians that it is good for them to see what one form of dominion signifies.

A FREE PRESS.

The kind of "reports" that the free-press of domocratic England gives on matters that really concern the people is to be judged by the following "parliamentary report" of a London daily:

IRISH GUNMEN AND RUSSIAN MONEY.

Mr. Dalton (Lab.-Sec., Peckham) asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether he had received any communications from Russian banks in London regarding their alleged financial relations with Irish gunmen; and, if so, whether he would now make a further statement on the matter.

Mr. Saklatvala (Com., Battersea, N.) also asked a number of question on the same subject.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (Home Secretary), who answered the questions together, said: The substance of a communication sent to me by the two Russian banks established in this country has already appeared in the Press. I propose to avail myself of their offers to provide any information in their possession on this matter, and I am replying to-day in that sense to their communication. Pending the conclusion of any further investigation I do not think it would be in the public interest to furnish the particulars asked for by Mr. Saklatvala.

SUPPRESSION.

Therefore, so far as it can, the Press smothers the questions that the Government find too damnatory and destructive.

RIGHT WING AND LEFT.

A very general error is that there are some few scores, or hundreds at most, of "reds", extremists, or left-wingers in the Labour movement of Britain. The real facts are that the Right wing is decaying and the Left growing. The recalcitrancy against the pure old Socialist policy has killed the chances of success of the Labour Party at the next Parliamentary elections. Toryism will get in between the divided ranks of Labour, owing to the diminished polls. The left is not capable, it is getting numerically strong. Take the election to the Presidency of the amalgamated Engineering Union, "the aristocracy of British Labour." It was always pretty certain that Mr. J. T. Brownlie, the moderate President, would be re-elected; but the Left candidature against him, that of Mr. J. Tanner of the National Minority Movement (a direct critic of the official trade union leadership and policy) secured half as many votes as the sitting president.

Mr. J. T. Brownlie	26,784
Mr. J. Tanner	13,159
All other candidates	8,817

This result is regarded in blank astonishment by the Tory "Morning Post" as "surprising." It does not surprise those who know the real vitality of the minority and left wing movements. I have referred to the highly successful Glasgow Conference elsewhere. I append a statement of the actual decisions of that gathering, admittedly highly representative.

RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN POLICY.

This Conference condemns the action of the Labour Party leadership in supporting the Foreign Policy of the Tory Government. In practically every issue from Iraq bombardments, to the unstinted, support of Chamberlain and Birkenhead on China, Russia, and India, the Labour Party has been pledged to help forward a Tory Foreign Policy.

This Conference declares that the duty of the Labour Party is to adopt a Socialist Foreign Policy. It supports the National Left Wing in its programme of the fullest self-determination for all subject nationalities, even where this means their secession from the Empire. It declares its support of the Indian workers in their repudiation of the Birkenhead-McDonald-Simon Commission, with its cynical disregard of the aspiration of the Indian people.

The Conference further pledges itself to help forward the following steps proposed by the National Left Wing as a Foreign Policy for our Labour Party.

(See National Left Wing Programme in pamphlet, "Towards a Labour Government".)

RESOLUTION ON THE LABOUR PARTY.

The Conference views the present position of the Labour Party as definitely supporting pro-Capitalist policies and tacties. The present leadership of the Labour Party have not only definitely abandoned all Socialist policy, but are actively functioning in a disruptive capacity, so far as the workers are concerned. The betrayal of the miners and the refusal to fight the Trade Union Act has been followed by the open support of the insulting Simon Commission to India.

This has been accompanied by the intense fight to drive out of the Labour Party all those people who disagree with this abandonment of Socialism. In practically every town, workers are being expelled and branches disaffiliated for no other reason than their opposition to Capitalism. It is pretended that these open, disruptive acts are because of the Constitution, but the fights in Glasgow, Tottenham, Aberdeen and Birmingham conclusively demonstrate that these Labour Bureaucrats have no respect for their own Constitution when it stands in the way of their striking a blow at the militants.

The Conference declares that while the Labour Party, under its present leadership, is frankly reactionary and hostile to the true interests of the working class, it would be a mistake to passively leave it in the hands of Henderson and company. It is the duty of all workers to join the Labour Party and to endeavour to make it a Party which fights for the workers. This can only be done by the organisation of all militant Labour Party men and women inside the National Left Wing movement. The National Left Wing movement pursues not only the policy of endeavouring to get Socialist policies adopted, but also a Socialist leadership to carry through these policies. The Conference, therefore, supports the National Left Wing movement in the demands embodied in the Pamphlet: "Towards a Labour Government," which will be distributed to delegates at the Congress.

STATEMENT OF LEFT-WING ORGANISATION.

"It must be apparent to every active worker in the Labour movement that things are going from bad to worse in the Labour Party at present. That the Labour Party leadership is abandoning the defence of the workers. That at the present stage of capitalist development we require a more and more aggressive Labour Party. That this cannot be accomplished while wholesale expulsions and disaffiliations of Trade Union branches, Divisional Labour Parties and Communist delegates are taking place up and down the country at the behest of the Labour Party E. C. That the policy of the Labour Party is indistinguishable from the policy of the capitalists. And, lastly, to change this pro-capitalist policy of the Right Wing bureaucracy, we must of necessity change the leadership.

"The workers must build up a strong Labour Party themselves committed to a clear-cut Working Class programme.

"The betrayal of the General Strike, the feeble opposition of the Labour Party in the House of Commons on the Miners' Eight-Hour Day Bill, the Blanesburgh Report, the Poor Law Reforms Bill, the Trade Union Act, and support of Baldwin on the Simon Commission proves beyond doubt that the leaders of the Labour Party are not only NOT fighting in the interests of the workers, but actually assisting the capitalists to drive the workers further down."

WHAT THE LEFT WING AIMS AT.

"The Left Wing movement stands for:

1. A united Labour Party.
2. For equal rights and privileges being afforded all workers who pay the political levy and
3. The bringing together in the National Left Wing movement of all militant workers who are prepared to resist the policy of Liberalising the Labour Party of Arthur Henderson and company."

PEACE IN INDUSTRY.

Sir Murry Hyslop gave a dinner last evening at the Hotel Victoria in connection with the National Brotherhood Movement, which he was instrumental in founding some time ago. They stood (he said) for the team-spirit, and the conciliation without which co-operation was impossible.

Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., proposing "The Success of the Industrial Peace Movement," said he reflected with the utmost pride that the movement found its initiation in a meeting at the Mansion House during his own mayoralty.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., replying, said that industrial peace was the most important question to-day. The solution of most of our present-day problems depended upon the way in which it was faced. The fact that the leaders of the newer trades unionism were meeting employers in order to get down to the rock bottom causes of industrial difficulties marked a revolutionary change which was all of promise for the good of the country.

As a matter of fact, the only "revolution" in all this is the turning back of hands of the clock, from Labour militancy to surrender.

THE "DAILY HERALD."

Mr. Ben Turner, Chairman of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, denied at Batley a statement published in the "Sunday Times" that the "Daily Herald" was about to pass from the ownership and control of the Labour movement.

"The rumours," he said, "have no basis in fact. It may be that they have arisen because of the known financial difficulties of the Labour Party, difficulties which, judging by the response which is now being made to the appeal for money for the Party, will be surmounted in time or the next General Election."

For all that, it is safe policy to remember the old wise saw "There is no smoke without fire".

A SWADESHI OIL ENGINE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much glad to see the oil engine, invented by Pandit Cheda Lall (one of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi), Proprietor, the Jhansi Industrial Corporation, Manick Chowk, Jhansi. The people of India are drifting towards 'Swarajya", and it has been felt by many political thinkers that until we solve our economical problems, it is impossible for us to reach the "goal". Our political leaders, have shown us different methods, of improving "Industry", but none has yet been successful. No doubt that Mahatma Gandhi is still going on with his Khaddar programme; and to some extent he has been able to provide for a limited number of persons in the country through Khaddar Programme. There are persons in the country, who think that without "Swarajya" we cannot improve the economic condition of our country. Till now I also adhered to the same opinion; but having inspected this "Swadeshi" oil-engine, so very ably invented by one of our own country men, I gave up the idea.

For ages of slavery we have lost our energy; nay ourselves. Hence we have no faith in ourselves. We have become hypochomdriac. Now, let the young men of the country stand for once, with the object of improving our conditions in all lines; and let them not forget that "The Slavery cannot go until they stand on their own legs". Let them not hanker after services. I hope, that, the brain power of our young men will be applied to solve our own problems. I invite young men especially, and the Nation in general to see the oil-engine mentioned herein, and to have an idea what a mechanical expert, without holding any Western degree can challenge even the best mechanical experts of the West

It is a matter of regret, that our best brains are neglected, by our own country men: If we encourage such industries, we shall not have to depend upon the foreigners. I now like to give a brief detail of the engine as follows:—

1. It is a 4, H. P. Machine.
2. It is handy and simple.
3. It can be operated by an ordinary man.
4. It is much easier to start than the usual oil engines
5. It consumes 1 bottle of oil in an hour, or 1/6, gallon.

It grinds corn at the rate of 2 1/2, maunds per hour, consuming the only quantity of oil mentioned above.

7. It is worked with any oil, i.e. kerosene, crude, yellow, etc.

It also turns the following machines:—

1. 2 lathes of 8 ft., each.
2. 1 shaping machine of 9" stroke.
3. 1 Office fan.
4. 1 Big drilling machine.

I now appeal to my countrymen in general, and the leaders in particular; not to loose the opportunity, but to have a view of the machine, and to help the Corporation, in any way they can.—Yours etc.

Member, A.I.C.C.
KUMARANANDA,

Jhansi May 8.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recent proposal of the Ghatkopar Municipality to increase the general tax by 30 per cent. and also imposing fresh taxation in various directions, has naturally evoked strong and bitter opposition from the Ghatkopar public in view of all-round depression in trade and unemployment. This is the second increase in the life of the National Municipality which came in power only last year headed by Sjt. Chimanlal Popatlal and Khader Party. Only last year after a good deal of agitation the Municipal proposal to increase the tax by 33 per cent. was by a way of compromise reduced to 17 per cent. with a clear understanding that no increase would be made this year. The residents of Ghatkopar expected some relief from the N. C. O. or Khader Party as one of the several promises or pledges all of which so far remain unfulfilled on the strength of which the N. C. O. party was returned to power only last year, was to reduce the taxation by strict economy and retrenchment. The members of the Ghatkopar Municipality seem to be made up of enrious types as on the one side they owe allegiance to Mahatma Gandhi while on the other from last April 27, they have taken criminal proceedings against 65 respectable citizens of Ghatkopar (most of them being their voters) including such respectable citizens like Zaveri Dayalal Makanji, Sheth Parmanad Ruttonji, etc. Unfortunately for the Municipality they have been successful in 8 cases and have lost in 57 a very good result indeed for the National Party at a very heavy legal cost. Our Khader Party will see the folly of their unwise decisions and revise their ways in the light of the present circumstances.—Yours, etc.,

VOTER.

MODIFICATION OF ARMY DEATH PENALTY

'WON BY COMMUNIST PARTY AGITATION"

In a statement issued to the Press, the Communist Party draws attention to the partial concessions made by the Government in the last few months to the ever-increasing dissatisfaction of workers in the Army.

The conditional rights granted to soldiers to wear civilian clothes on leave, to attend political meetings outside barracks in uniform, and the provision of unemployment benefit following discharge are all, it is pointed out, lifted straight from the penny pamphlet, "The Soldiers' Programme," published by the Communist Party.

The Communist Party points out that the recent abolition of the death penalty, which is still retained in such a way as to give power of life and death over workers unwilling to betray their class, was admitted by Mr. Duff Cooper, Financial Secretary to the War Office, to be due to the Party's agitation, and "not to any hon. members opposite" (the Labour Party).

The Labour Government in 1924, the statement points out, actually rejected the demand for some of the very concessions now granted by the Tories and even limited the rights of sailors by forbidding them to write to the Press.—"Sunday Worker."

R. O. P. SOLD HERE

The dismal failure of the "Daily Mail" campaign against Soviet petrol is once again shown by the latest figures of the imports into Great Britain, says "Sunday Worker."

In the first three months of 1928 7,864,168 gallons of petrol were imported from Soviet Union, as against 7,513,994 gallons in the corresponding period last year.

For March alone, this year's import was 5,049,559 gallons, as compared with 3,764,584 gallons in March, 1927.

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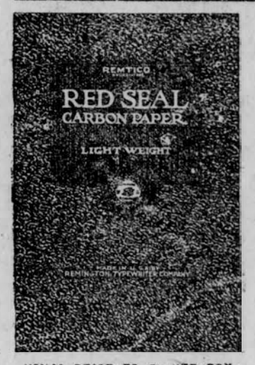

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THE IDEA BEHIND IT.

DIVORCE OF RELIGION FROM POLITICS.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE AND "UNTOUCHABLES."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON "MISUNDERSTANDING"

The following is the official statement issued by Messrs. S. M. Paranjpe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, L. B. Bhopatkar, President of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and D. V. Divekar, Secretary Maharashtra Provincial Conference in reply to the several allegtations made against the Conference:—

It appears that attempts are being made to misrepresent certain happenings in the recent Maharashtra Provincial Conference with respect to its attitude towards social and communal questions. The statements that have so far appeared in the press with regard to these questions are entirley misleading and likely to create great misunderstanding about the Conference. It is therefore thought necessary to place the bare facts before the public and leave it to judge the doings of the Conference on their own merits.

RADICAL DIFFERENCES.

Quite a number of resolutions on serial and communal questions had come up before the Subjects Committee of the Conference. Some of them were highly controversial in nature. The question of the separation of Sind, the reservation of the seats for Mahomedans even in majority provinces, permission to untouchables to enter into temples and make use of public tanks etc. were among such questions. In view of the radical differences of opinion among Congressmen in the Conference it was thought advisable by the Subjects Committee to drop all such questions which were likely to create social and communal controversies in the deliberations of the Conference. It was, therefore, decided not to take into consideration, for the time being, questions over which there was a sharp disagreement among Congressmen themselves.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The principle of divorce of religion and politics recently advocated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary of the Congress, and further supported by the Chairman of the Reception Committee the President of the Conference and other prominent Congressmen of Maharashtra, was found acceptable by the Subjects Committee. In the light of this principle all resolutions on subjects such as Hindu Moslem relations separation of Sind and so forth, as referred to above, along with the two items, namely, promotion of inter-communal and inter-caste unity and removal of untouchability, in the resolution about the work of the Propaganda Committee were agreed to be dropped by the Subjects Committee. In fact, the Chairman of the Subjects Committee actually took the sense of the meeting and it was agreed unanimously, with only one dissenting voice to delete the clauses and drop all resolutions on the questions.

Further, in the very meeting of the Subjects Committee when it was decided to omit these items and resolutions it was made perfectly and emphatically clear that the excision of these items did not at all mean that the Congressmen in Maharashtra were opposed either to the promotion of inter-communal and inter-caste unity or the removal of untouchability. In fact, it was stated that there and then the Subjects Committee might, if necessary, transform itself into a social conference and adopt all these resolutions and causes.

"ENTIRELY UNFAIR."

It is entirely unfair to Maharashtra Congressmen to say that they have done a grave injustice to the Depressed classes or that they have sacrificed a fundamental principle for unity or again that they denied the rights of citizenship to a particular section of the community. It may be made clear, that here is no prominent and influential Congressman in Maharashtra who does not want the removal of untouchability or communal harmony. Many of them have always been helping, for the last several years, movements conducted to secure these ends—which the critics of the Conference are fully aware of and they will never cease to help all movements in times to come in the cause of inter-communal and inter-caste unity and removal of untouchability.

THE IDEA BEHIND IT.

The idea that induced congressmen in Maharashtra to carry into practice the principle of separation of religion and politics was to avoid any confusion in Congress politics. It was considered desirable to leave the two apart so far as possible and so to manage the two activities as not to cause unnecessary complications in either of them.

These in brief are the facts about the whole affair. They speak for themselves. It was the earnest wish of the delegates of the Conference that the harmony of achievements of the Conference should not be marred by the slightest friction of any kind. Unfortunately however, some of our brothers have thought it wise to create misunderstanding about the Conference and about the attitude of the Maharashtra Congressmen towards social and communal questions. We again, beg to inform them and also all others that no influential Congressman in Maharashtra is against the elevation of the untouchables and the depressed classes to a position of equality with the higher classes and against the promotion of inter-communal and inter-caste unity. Maharashtra has in this Conference resolved with united mind, to organise the province for the battle of freedom and therefore, in the name of Maharashtra of which we are all equally proud, we appeal to our friends not to indulge any further in the game of misrepresenting the Conference and thereby embittering the feelings of Maharashtriyans against one another. The cause of Swarajya for which we Indians are fighting, belongs to all parties and sections in India. Even if our brothers cherish a grievance against the Conference, this explanation ought to thoroughly remove it. Surely, they can have no grievance against India and her emancipation. Let none of us therefore, take upon himself the unholy task of misrepresenting one another and of setting up one section of the community against another, and thereby hindering the cause of India's progress towards freedom.

INDIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

Dr. Hugo Bergmann, Director of the Jewish National University Library, Jerusalum writes in a letter to Swami Anand, B.A., Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Sangha (the Indian Youth Movement):—

I read with great interest the literature which you sent me dealing with your admirable movement. I have sent some of the pamphlets which you have forwarded to me to Dr. Spitter, a young scholar who has studied Indian languages and has published in German a book about "Nyayabhashya.' I have asked him to get in touch with you. I have included in our Library some of your other pamphlets and I will always be glad to do so in future if you send us your publications. It is my earnest desire that the Jeruselum Library should be the connecting link between the West and East.

Dr. Watt's message:—Principal Watt, retiring Principal of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, writes in the course of his parting message:—

In early days it was necessary to press the claims of science in education and it was successfully done. I am doubtful whether at the same time greater effort should not have been put forth in bettering the physique of our school boys and students. It has been uphill work seeking to effect this reform, and the authorities of the Scottish Churches College have obtained very little support or assistanie in the neaessary steps from gaurdians and other Indian gentlemen. Parents in Bengal must reiognise that good health and good physique are necessary for attainable by their sons and daughters. A Principal has a hundred opportunities every day to call attention to carriage and healthy development of body. I wish I had laid more stress on this from the very beginning.

Dr. Cousins' message:—Dr. Cousins in a parting message to the League of Youth says. "A spirit of reconstruction is abroad in earth. The youth can make it true and beautiful and good by seeking the highest ideals and by strenuously and continuously putting them into practice."

AN OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

centre of civilisation like Bombay.

I speak so much for workers, because I believe their case is the least likely to be presented to Your Excellency free from any adverse touching up by your informers and advisers. But you must not understand that I would have you utterly disregard the root difficulties of even the most sympathetic employers, who are anxious to retrieve the fortunes of the industry what time it is threatened with ruthless competition intensified by damnable curreney legislation of that arch-offender against Indian industrial prosperity, Sir Basil Blackett. The man is gone, and so I do not mean to harp upon the evil he has wrought upon this land in his fierce, bigoted hatred of any representation from this side of the country. But in this appeal on behalf of the industry as such, you will realise that we shall have to consider all factors, incidental as well as absolute, that affect the fortunes of the industry. I have no doubt you and your Government must have been fully conscious of the difficulties of the mill owners by now; but less any point should have failed to be presented in a proper light even on their side,—thanks to reasons of modesty or diplomacy,—let me tell you that the real foe of this industry is the ruthless competition from Lancashire and Japan diabolically facilitated by the artificially enhanced exchange rate of the rupee that the howitzers of Delhi or Simla have riveted on this helpless land.

I wish you, my dear Sir Leslie, to give something more than a scrappy half-hour-breakfast-while-reading-your-daily-paper kind of attention to this serious,—to this menacing question. I want you to return to Bombay immediately, and call under your own presidency a round-table Conference,—a voluntary Conciliation Board in the making; investigate the pros and cons on either side; and make an award, a fiat, a treaty,—whatever you will at the Round-Table Conference; and so earn for yourself an immortality by real service which your . yell-trumpeted Hospital Fund will never achieve.

Yours en voisin,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
91, Walkeshwar Road,
May 14.

SNAP-SHOTS OF BARDOLI.

(Continued from page 6.)

which young India is getting in Bardoli while the pale rickety students of the colleges talk and gas about windy programmes.

THE SARDAR.

The untiring Sardar of this army goes about from village to village, morning, noon and night, occasionally visiting as many as five villages reached by cart roads with ruts so deep that the car has to go through the fields. Everywhere he is received by huge crowds of determined men. The women attend in large numbers and they sing joyful songs of welcome. Mr. Vallabhbhai addresses them in simple language, explains to them how they can withstand repression, how they should prepare themselves for sacrifices. "This war is not for a lac of rupees but for a principle, if you learn how to combine and resist Government when it is unjust you will leave a heritage that will be worth crores of rupees. You are fighting for self-respect, for Swaraj." In the course of three months he has changed the timid farmers of this Taluka into determined non-coperators, he has raised the self-respect of the Patels, he has made the Talatis ashamed of themselves, the prestige of the officers has gone for the time being and to-day he is the one man whose utterances are listened to and read both by the people and the officials with eager relish on one side and by anxiety on the other. Vallabhbhai asks the Government to put him into prison for his open revolt, but if the Government will not do that he is prepared to give as many people as the Government wants to fill the prisons with, and strange to say these people who were perhaps the mildest in Gujarat cheerfully enrol their names for facing imprisonment. The other day a serious looking girl stood up and without any nervousness told the Sardar that she and her sister had told their father that he should enrol for jail assuring him that during his absence they would look after the field. Such spontaneous bravery compels the others to join and the army of the Sardar gains in strength.

SIND LAND ALIENATION BILL

HINDU SABHA'S STRONG PROTEST

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, May 12.

The Sind Provincial Hindu Sabha Committee met last night under the chairmanship of Dr. Cheitram and resolved to call the next session of Sind Hindu Conference at Hyderabad.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Jairamdas and seconded by Swamy Krishnanand was unanimously passed." Sind provincial Hindu Sabha most emphatically condemns the proposed Sind Land Alienation bill, it being a grossly unjust and pernicious measure in as much as it denies to Hindus of Sind full freedom of profession and introduces the vicious principle of communalism even in the matter of holding. The Land Bill is calculated slowly to drive Hindus of Sind from the agricultural occupation and if passed will not only materially affect the well-being of the Hindus but will also result in permanent embitterment of relations between Hindus and Muslims in Sind. The Sabha therefore strongly urges Government to abandon the idea of introducing the bill in the Bombay Council. The sabha hereby calls upon all Hindu Sabhas, Hindu Zamindar Associations, panchayats and other Hindu organisations in the province immediately to organise public meetings to condemn their flagrant and iniquitous encroachment on right of Sind Hindus and carry on a vigorous propaganda against the proposed Sind Land Alienation Bill."

HINDI AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

MR. ANDREWS' MESSAGE

"I wish every possible success to the work of spreading the knowledge of Hindi in South India. I know how uphill the work must be, but the reward is great. For if Hindi can displace English, as the "lingua franca" of the South, then there is a real hope of national unity. With Sanskrit as the supreme classical language, devoutly studied in the South, the knowledge of Hindi should not prove very difficult."

The above is, verbatim, the message given to the Hindi Prachar Sabha by Mr. C. F. Andrews, who having made himself one with the country of his adoption, himself speaks faultless grammatical Hindi. It is an eye-opener to some of us Southerners, who, steeped in foreign tongue, have worked ourselves into the feeling that English should be our National language. Mr. Andrews sees a real hope of national unity if Hindi can displace English as the "lingua franca" of the South. It is clear to him, as it must be to all of us, that English, a language foreign to the genius, culture and civilisation of both North and South India, cannot unite these two great parts of our country into one nation. Hindi alone can play that part and create understanding and common purpose when for want of a real medium of communication there was misunderstanding before. In fact, one of the most distressng divisions in our country is the one between what is called the North and the South on a supposed or a real clash of race and culture. Already signs are in the air during recent years of a feeling of incompotibility and difference between the two parts being expressed publicly, though yet dimply. At a time when divisions are finding a congenial soil in our country for rearing their ugly heads and for establishing themselves, our natural language, Hindi alone is the bets insurance against a probable clash between the North and the South, which if it comes, will do so in company with quite an evil brood of it and will be terrible in consequences.

Mr. Andrews goes on to say how easy Hindi must be for learning by those South Indians, who devoutly study Sanskrit. This is a weighty repetition of what our Sabha has said often enough, that, by dint of its common inspiration with the South Indian vernaculars from Sanskrit and its being so much akin to them in grammar, construction, etc., Hindi can be learnt, modestly speaking, by a South Indian literate in any one of the vernaculars, inside of three months. Only we wish that South Indians made a sincere attempt to learn their national language deriving inspiration from the message of one who has adopted their mother country as his own.

JANJIRA STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

JAMNADAS MEHTA TO PRESIDE

At a meeting of the Janjira State Subjects held at Soman building, Girgaum Bombay, under the Presidentship of Advocate Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., it was unanimously resolved to hold the Third annual session of the State Conference at Bombay, in the Servants of India Societies Hall, on Sunday, the 27th May, 1928.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., will preside. The following working committee have also been appointed.

(1) Chairman of the reception committee, Mr. P. Y. Pendse, Vakil, (Murad); (2) Upadhyaksha, Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., Advocate, (Bombay); (3) Secretary, Mr. A. K. Dandekar, (Shrivardhan).

For members of the reception committee, there is a subscription of Re. 1. No fees for deligates; All people interested in the Janjira state and all other Janjira State subjects are cordially invited to attend and make the Parishad a complete success. All correspondence may please be addressed to the Secretary, Janjira State Subjects conference, Soman Building Girgaum, Bombay, where lodging arrangements of the delegates will be made; Resolutions, to be placed before the Conference, may please be sent to the Secretary, Janjira State Subjects conference, otn the above address.

[LONG DINNERS UNDER BAN OF MAYFAIR HOSTESSES

London, April 6.—Mayfair hostesses have decided that King Edward was right when he said that no person should be kept at the dinner table more than an hour. Therefore, London dinners from now on are to be shorter.

This decision was reached by hostesses, because the London dinner had been lengthened and lengthened until it occupied almost the entire evening, especially when there was no dancing. But the long dinner was never really popular. In fact the longer they became the more they were considered a bore and there has been a falling off of acceptances of invitations of hostesses who have earned names for giving long, dismal meals.

Restaurant dinners are quite different it is pointed out, being broken by dancing. —"New York Times."

TWENTY GET FUNDS FOR RESEARCH WORK

18 AMERICAN MEN AND TWO WOMEN WIN AWARDS TO CONTINUE VARIETY OF STUDIES

Financial aid has been granted to twenty American scholars in order to promote research in history, economics, political science, archaeology, literaure and biography, it was announced by Waldo G. Leland, Permanent Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, which sponsored the grants. Among the objects of research are a study of the Port of New York and its commerce from 1775 to 1860 by Robert G. Albion, Assistant Professor of History at Princeton, and a survey of the American automobile industry by Ralph C. Epstein, Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Buffalo.

Two women are named in the list of financial grants. They are Miss Elizabeth P. Brush, Professor of History at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill, and Miss Eva M. Sanford, Assistant Professor of History at the College for Women, Western Reserve University, Miss Brush will visit Val Richer in Normany to examine documents relating to the life and times of Gulzot and Miss Sanford will conduct research work at the Bayerische States-Bibliothek at Munich.—"New York Times."

LYRAXWORDS

Result of Competition No. 4

KEY SOLUTION Across. 1. ER. 3. KOPECK. 8 V. R. 10. MOE. 12. DAFF. 13. SUE. 14. ODAL. 16. H. T. 17. RAGE. 18. TED. 20. BAM. 21. G. W. 23. GO. 24. R. D. 25. AS. 26. EE. 28. HE. 30. OR. 31. ED. 32. AM. 33. T. R. 36. I. A. 38. S. W. 40. EGO. 41. RIB. 43. RING. 44. MY. 46. LAIR. 48. RID 49. TAEG. 50. ARK. 51. YO. 52. INCASE. 53. ES.

Down. 1. EMONG. 2. ROD. 4. OD. 5. PAH. 6. EFT. 7. C. F. 8. VUG. 9. REELS 11. EAT. 13. SAM. 15. LEG. 17. RAD. 19. DC. 20. B. R. 22. WEIR. 25. ARMS. 27. EH. 28. HE. 29. ED. 30. O. A. 33. TARRY. 34. EGG. 35. SO. 36. IR. 37. AIL. 39. WARNS. 40. END. 42. BAA. 44. MAC. 45. YEA. 47. IRE. 49. T. N.

PRIZE WINNERS.

First Prize Rs. 300.—Five correct solutions. Rs. 60/- each.

Their shares in the second prize have been shown against their names. M. Ardeshir, Bombay (7), T. C. Ray, Calcutta (8), P. A. Ganesa Iyer, Tennur, Trichinopoly P. O. (4), B. R. Gopalasami Iyer, Tirupapuliyar (8), P. Ananda Rao, Calcutta.

Second Prize Rs. 200.—Forty-seven solutions with one mistake. Rs. 4/4/- each S. Rajaram Iyer, Whalajapet (4); K. A. Verghese C/o Bench Clerk, High Court, Madras (3); S. N. Bhattacharya, Serampore (1); Asroff Hussain, Jamalpur (1); K. C. Mojumdar, Calcutta (1), M. Subba Rao, Basavangudi (1); S. K. Nag Chaudari, Calcutta (1); P. S. Sankaranarayana Iyah, Tinnevelly (1); 'Jalmani' Yellamanchili (1); Mrs. C. A. Welner, Jamshedpur (1); C. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Tirupati (1); K. C. Joshua, Sultan's Battery P. O. (1); T. Padmanabha Iyer, Shenkottah, (1); T. R. Krishna, Villivakam (1); Hriday Ranjan Palit, Calcutta (1).

Rs. 100.—B. R. Gopalasami Iyer, Tirupapuliyar for the largest number of entries.

Rs. 50.—S. K. Nag Chaudari, Mohan Lal Mitter Lane, Calcutta, for the second largest number of entries.

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3. Business sense.

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Bombay Chronicle.

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OUR MALAYA LETTER

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN COUNCILS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR, May 2.

In memory of the late Lord Sinha a meeting of the local Indians was held at the Town Hall when the Hon. Mr. S. Vecraswamy presided. Tributes were paid to the greatness of the deceased peer and resolutions were passed expressing the grief of those assembled which was forwarded to the bereaved family. The new Lord Sinha has acknowledged the sympathy of the Indians of the Federated Malaya States.

COMMISSION IN MALAYA.

It is understood that the Colonial Secretary has appointed a committee to enquire into the conditions of women in Malaya with a view to protecting them from immorality. The Committee is headed by Lord Balfour as Chairman and includes one or two women also. Such a committee has been a crying need of Malaya for a long time because a heavy traffic in women especially Siamese women, is carried on in Malaya.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS INDIAN COUNCILLORSHIP.

In the place of the Hon. Mr. P. K. Nambyar (dead) an Indian is to be nominated to the Straits Settlements Council. Various statements are in the air regarding the nomination but the choice must however fall on a man who is interested in the question of Indian Immigration.

In Penang there is a section of Indians whose claim is that a Hindu alone should be nominated to the vacant place and for that the President of the Hindu Sabha. Dr. Menon (who is also the son of late Mr. Nambyar) is being proposed. Equally there is a demand from a good number of Muslims that one of their men should be appointed. This is supported by the "Tamil Nesan" (English) and the paper suggests the name of Mr. Abdul Khader, Bar-at-law, (the president of the Penang United Indian Association), who stands a good chance. The paper further adds that because the Indian member in the Federal Council is said to be one representing Hindu interests, a Muslim should be put in the S. S. Council. It is however too much to say that a Muslim as such can well protect the Coolies' interests because, first there is no coolie from the Islamic faith, secondly there is sure to be resentment generally for the major portion of the immigrants belongs to the class of Tamil and Telugu Hindus. It is to represent the interests of the coolie that a seat is allotted in the Council and the nomination ought to be made after serious consideration.

Is it necessary, as the "Tamil Nesan" says that because a Hindu Indian is given a seat in the Federal Council an Indian Muslim also be chosen to the S. S. Council? Looking to the grave danger of communal representation on the lines suggested by the "Tamil Nasan," I can only say that a fit Indian be nominated irrespective of his creed.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

Sir Basil Blackett, ex-Finance Member to the Government of India was last week a guest of Sir Hugh Clifford, the High Commissioner (F.M.S.) at Singapore. Sir Basil as was previously announced is on his 'round the world' trip and I understand that he will be in the Colony at least for a week. He carefully avoided saying anything on Indian questions to press men although quite a number of them sought interviews.

A HINDU SWAMI.

A Hindu Swami is attracting daily vast crowds of people of all nationalities at Tampin. (F.M.S.) He possesses a miraculous power in regard to healing ills of all kinds by merely touching the patient and sprinkling some water. There are thousands of cures effected thus since he first appeared in Klang a few months ago. There are very few cases returned unhealed.

The rubber price is falling and it is feared that this country will be engulfed in heavy famine, if the price continues to fall. At the time of writing the price at Singapore has reached 28 cents. a pound.

Her Excellency Lady Clifford christened an aeroplane at the opening ceremony of the Singapore Flying Club which was opened by His Excellency the Governor.

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CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL AND STATUS OF MUSLIM WOMAN.

Mr. Maneklal Vakil, writes:—

Dr. Gour and Mr. Goswami have introduced the above Bill in the Indian Assembly on the 9th of February last. The alternative form of Civil Marriage has been provided in the laws of civilized nations to suit the convenience of parties following different religions or sects of Christianity even where the personal law of divorce and inheritance has been the same. The Bill now proposed to amend the Special Marriage Act III of 1872, if passed, will make it possible for persons domiciled in British India to contract intercommunal marriages between persons belonging to different religions or no religion whatever, but what is of greater importance is that it will enable the Moslems to change their personal law of divorce and inheritance so as to give a better status to their women if they choose to marry by registration, which may or may not be followed by any moslem religious ceremony where both the parties are Moslems. This has already been done in the case of Hindus by the amendment act of 1923 and Hindu women have already the option to marry even men of their own caste, community or religion by registration, followed if they like by any religious ceremony and this has also made it possible for Hindus to have intercaste marriages without forsaking their religion.

REFORM OF HINDU LAW OF WOMEN.

In July/August last year I pointed out the advantages to Hindu women marrying by registration as also the facility which will now be given if the new Bill becomes a Law for intercommunal marriages, though such marriages will always be few and far between. To placate the opinion of the higher caste Hindu women who desire to stick to the ideal of "no divorce," the Delhi Womens League are educating public opinion and agitating for a reform of the Hindu Law of inheritance in favour of daughters and wives or widows of judicial separation and alimony on specified grounds of infidelity, cruelty, etc., of strict monogamy and of the prohibition of the marriage of minor girls to elderly men.

MUSLIM DIVORCE.

Moslem women may have their law of divorce modified and monogamy strictly enforced by special legislation but while that is not done, the new Civil Marriage Bill will give them the option of marrying by registration. It is proposed in this article to examine how Moslem women will be able to improve their status by contracting Civil Marriage. The reform is very important when we consider the numbers of the Moslem population throughout India. According to the census of 1921, there are 36 millions of males and 33 millions of females making a total of 68 millions of Mohamedans out of the total population of 319 millions in India. 19 Millions males are unmarried while only 13 millions females are unmarried. As against about 2 millions of widowed males there are about 5 millions of widows. For 14.8 millions of married men, there are 15 millions of married women. This shows that though Moslems are permitted to have the maximum of 4 wives at one time, monogamy must have the actual practice no doubt mainly on economic and sentimental grounds. But the constant fear of a wife being superceded by another as in case of Hindu also, is very injurious to the mind of the average Hindu or Moslem wife. Civil marriage strictly enjoins monogamy and permits divorce on specified grounds alone. The moslem law of divorce is absolutely onesided in favour of males who have the power of pronouncing a divorce in a single minute without any consent or serious fault of the wife. A Mahomedan woman marrying under the civil form will thus be able to get rid of both the fears of a co-wife as well as of an arbitrary divorce.

MINOR WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

There is nothing under the Mahomedan Law to stop the marriage of a minor though he or she has the right to repudiate an unconsummated marriage, on attaining puberty but in practice a Mahomedan minor girl will hardly have the chance of her marriage being unconsummated till the time she attains sufficient intelligence to exercise her option. Civil Marriage prohibits the marriage of any girl under 14 years. Harbilas Sarda's Bill which has passed the committee stage and is again circulated for public opinion also prohibits a marriage of a girl under 14 and is likely to become Law, though Pandit Malaviya desires to see the age limit reduced to 11 or 12 years to suit the uneducated orthodox Hindu opinion. Sarda's Bill when enacted will bring about the necessary reform in this direction for all communities on the same level, particularly both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities who form together almost the entire population of India. Like the Special Marriage Act, Sarda's Bill also prohibits the marriage of any male under the age of 18.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT BETTER (FOR WOMEN.

As regards inheritance Mahomedan law gives a share to daughters wives and widows. But under the Indian Succession Act applicable to persons marrying by registration, woman's position is better in every respect. A widow gets the entire property if the husband has left no relations but if he has left any lineal decendants, she gets 1/3 and if there are only relations without any lineal decendants she gets one half of the whole inheritance. The widower has the same rights in succession to his wife. Daughters get the same share as a son and other family relatives also get the same share as a male of the same degree. Both the Parsi and the Mahomedan Laws give a smaller share to women while Hindus excluded women in the presence of a son or sons and gave a limited estate to a widow. From the foregoing it will be seen that certain parts of the Succession Act which are chiefly applied to Christians as well as other communities except Hindus, Mahomedans, Budhists, Sikhs, Jains or Parsees give better rights to woman than the laws of the other religions mentioned above.

WHY LAWS MUST PERIODICALLY CHANGE.

Regarding future matters it may be stated that the divorce law applicable to marriage by registration is being brought upto date by another Bill introduced by Dr. Gour and it will place woman on a level with man for claiming divorce on the same grounds. With the growth of education and sychological and medical knowledge regarding the sex relations, laws will have to be modified from time to time in matters relating to marriage while the economic distribution of wealth will be modified by changing the laws of inheritance from age to age in the light of experience that may be gathered hereafter.

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ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am writing to ask you if you will be kind enough to publish a short paragraph in your paper regarding the extremely generous response which the Indian Hockey Federation has received to a personal appeal which I made to Indian Army Units on the 2nd of March 1928. In my letter I pointed out that it would be nice to feel that the Idian Army had made it possible to send their one representative, namely, Lance-Naik Dhyan Chand, 4/1st Punjab Regt. with the All-India Olympic Hockey Team.

The response to my appeal has exceeded all expectations for no less than 128 Indian Army Units have subscribed Rs. 3,773/6/. In addition to the support given by units of the Indian Army, His Excellecy the Commander-in-Chief in India has generously contributed Rs. 1,000/. Therefore as far as the Indian Army is concerned it can feel that it has loyally supported its representative.

It will be of interest to the general public to know that one Indian Army Unit stationed as far away as China has just sent us a contribution. This I consider is convincing proof of the interest which the Indian Army has taken in helping towards the success of the team. I wish I could say as much for the sporting instincts of the rest of India for it is a sad fact that our funds at present are extremely low and we are actually Rs. 19,714/ short of the Rs. 45,000/ required. By the way this is not an appeal and I only mention this at present as a matter of interest. Our appeal will be coming shortly.—Yours, etc.

IAN BURN MURDOCH,
President, Indian Hockey Federation.
Headquarters, Indian Hockey Federation, (Olympic Team). Delhi, 10, Alipore Road, May 11.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 15 1928

THE
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Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your commands.

NEW JOURNALISM.

PLEA FOR SOBER AND REASONED NEWS.

SACRIFICE OF INTERESTING NEWS TO ADVERTISEMENT

The proprietors of the popular Press are for ever boasting of the bigger an better papers which they supply daily to their millions of readers: they forget that though the size of their journals may have increased the number of words of reading matter may not have increased proportionately. In order to substantiate a few generalizations on the growth of popular journalism I have compared a number of penny papers of the year 1896 and a number of the recent productions of our net salesmen.

The modern paper certainly looks bigger; often it has double the number of pages of the newspaper of thirty years ago. But once advertisement material has been excluded, and the changed methods of format allowed for, the number of printed words, apart from headlines in the penny paper of to-day is appreciably less than in 1896 The methods of printing have improved —the last generation must have ruined its sight in attempting to read its papers —and pictures have been added, but the news material has not increased. The modern penny paper has made impressive strides towards mechanical perfection; its methods of production and distribution are possibly more efficient than in any other industry in the country, but in the presentation of news it has as a whole failed to show courage or initiative.

TWO CAUSES.

This decay of news arises mainly from two causes; first there is the increase in advertisements, and secondly the increase in what may be generically called the magazine material The actual revenue of a daily newspaper from advertisements is difficult to calculate, but this at least is known, that the revenue per column has increased enormously and that the total number of columns has increased disproportionately to the increase in the size of the paper. In 1921 the Associated Newspapers published an interesting, brief history of the "Daily Mail" under the title 'The Mystery of the "Daily Mail.' There it is recorded that in 1806 (the year in which the paper was founded) the cost of a whole page advertisement was £75; in 1921 the cost of the same space was £1,000. It should not be thought that I refer specifically to the "Daily Mail" in any part of this article. I quote these statistics, and a number of statements which follow, from that source merely because the Harmsworth Press from the earliest days of *Answers to Correspondents* has been extremely frank in communicating details of its business to the public writes B. I. Evans in "Saturday Review."

A generation ago a newspaper had the appearance of being occupied mainly with news and editorial material; advertisements appeared in slim modest columns and the front or the final pages were at times occupied entirely with advertisement material. Most of the advertisements were small announcements; the display advertisement was only beginning to make itself felt. To-day the whole balance has changed and often a thin black column of news seems to be making a febrile attempt at an existence between fat slices of displayed store catalogues. Each page is like a sandwich and the meat of news is growing thin. Certain early statements of the Harmsworth brothers on the matter of advertisements are of interest in this connexion. On June 30, 1888, there is an editorial statement in *Answers* from which the following is an extract: "The popular belief that papers cannot pay without advertisements is a deeply-rooted one; but it is a delusion nevertheless . . . . If you insert advertisements you lessen the amount of reading matter and—then your readers fall off—down goes the circulation." A similar policy was announced in the early days of the "Daily Mail". It is the busy man's paper: it contains exactly the same news (as the penny paper: the Mail was then a halfpenny) but it has fewer advertisement sheets."

The emaciation of the news columns is a phenomenon rather more difficult to follow. There exists in the minds of ditors an irrefragable image of what the public regards as news. Pictures re news even old pictures; broadcasting programmes (free copy) are news nd, above all, magazine material and gossip columns are news It is difficult, unless one actually analyses the columns, to realize how much of this material there exists in the average issue of a penny paper. This type of material was first made popular and effective in the early days of the Star when that paper was a half-penny evening paper in the capable hands of the now Right Honourable T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Every evening a column or more was set aside for a short story or serial along with paragraphs of gossip and curious items of miscellaneous interest. The feature was developed in the early days of the "Daily Mail." Here it was penly described as a "Magazine Page," and was kept apart from the rest of the paper. Short stories and serials (always called *feuilletons* in the early issues) were combined with paragraphs of gossip and articles for women. The Harmsworth brothers had had experience in handling this type of material through their proprietorship of *Answers*. They believed that women were not interested in politics and news leaders but would be prepared to buy, or to make their husband buy, a paper that contained miscellaneous material of the type found in the popular magazines. The "Woman's World" was from the first given prominence on the Magazine page and those who remember the paper in the 'nineties may recall the fashion plates of innumerable women in the leg-of-mutton sleeve of the period. This magazine material was adopted sooner or later by every popular paper It abandoned its modest corner on one page of the journal and spread like a virulent plague through almost all the pages. This increase is said to have been due to popular demand. The mass prefers gossip about a statesman's profile to reasoned information about his policy. They prefer to be told for the thirtieth time how sweet peas should be grown to a considered dispatch on the situation in Hong-Kong.

OPPORTUNITIES MISSED.

The popular newspapers have been prepared to quite generously for this material, and the production of many of the articles in this section has become the spare-time occupation of men of note. Incidentally the working journalist finds himself pushed out of these columns by the dilettante with a reputation. If the large public continues to insist on this class of material no one on the business side of journalism will object, for despite the special rates occasionally paid to distinguished contributors these columns must be much less expensive than long telegrams from foreign correspondents, full of informative material which cannot be gathered without liberal expenditure.

I am not prepared to suggest that the public would in any way be satisfied if the newspaper of to-day contained the type of information found in the papers of thirty years ago. My suggestion is rather that the modern newspaper with its increased circulation its increased revenue from advertisements. and the far superior mechanical organization for the conveyance of news at its disposal, has failed miserably in its opportunities. For a moment it may be worth while to look at a typical morning newspaper for the spring 1896. The main news feature is a speech by Sir William Harcourt reported in three solid columns (from five to six in a modern paper) and along with this some seven and a half other columns of parliamentary news and comment. There are four columns of leading articles, most of them of a political nature. The other news and the telegrams are presented without sub-titles and with little or no comment. The impression conveyed is that politics is the one matter of importance and that all else is of secondary interest. Possibly the penny papers had absorbed the method of "The Times" of Delane's day by which political speeches were reported, verbatim if possible, whatever might happen to the rest of the news. Incidentally "The Times" adopted the policy so thoroughly that it gave only a third of a column to Delane's funeral and seven and a half columns on the same day to a speech by Mr. Gladstone. Apart from politics crime had the main claim on the news space. Two columns were given, for instance, to an account of the execution of Mrs. Dyer, the notorious baby-farmer, and a gruesomeness of detail was presented which is to-day inconceivable.

The men of the new journalism who came in the 'eighties and the 'nineties like an army of new Defoes to Fleet Street changed completely this old tradition. First they reduced the leader columns to a few terse comments; they believed, and apparently rightly, that the public of that day did not want long commentary on the news, particularly the political news. The change can be seen most dramatically in the first issue of the "Daily Mail." The penny papers on that morning had some four or five columns of leaders. The "Daily Mail" had three leaders which together did not occupy half a column; the first leader was only thirteen lines in length. It must not be understood that the popular journal by destroying the leader as ceased to comment on the news; the commentary has gone over to the news columns. Every omission every condensation in the news columns is an implied comment and the attenuated news columns of the popular papers of to-day are full of that type of commentary. Not only were the leader columns reduced to a shadow but the long columns of politics and crime were made to disappear. They were replaced by the gossip columns and by numerous paragraphs and articles of miscellanous interest. They gave information about nothing; they gossiped about everything It is true that affairs from Manchuria to South America might intrude, but they were trivial affairs; the mass public, we were given to understand, would not tolerate a long or reasoned account of anything. If there was a war perhaps they were prepared for long dispatches and the new masters of the Press were prepared to see that they got them.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

People got the Press as well as the Government that they deserve and the large public of to-day seems prepared to tolerate the thin news columns with which it is provided. It would be well for the masters of that Press to remember, however, that newspapers are the most precarious of properties; they depend almost entirely upon goddwill The public which made the new journalism popular a generation ago was the public that had only just been taught to read by the Compulsory Education Act of 1870, and was avid for reading matter of a simple and miscellaneous character. The same type of public is better educated to-day, and though perhaps it may voice no effective demand for a change in its newspaper it may be prepared to meet that change if any newspaper proprietor has the courage to make it. If Parliament is to retain the respect of a democracy the parliamentary news of our popular Press must be more than a few cartoons and gossip paragraphs. Should Parliament not desere the news space let it be allocated to the specialized bodies whose power and influence may to some extent have replaced it. If the Empire is to become a reality in the minds of the mass some consistent report of the activities and problems of the Dominions must be regularly presented. If the League of Nations is to be more than a formula generous reports of the main Committees must gain adequate publicity. Above all the world which science is bringing daily into closer contact must be imaged not in items of sensation and intrigue but genuinely and sincerely with a regard to policies and to the men that affect them.

The new journalism has certainly conquered the old, and mechanically it is almost perfect. Yet at times it seems to be a wonderful mechanism almost entirely devoid of mind. The proprietor of the popular paper may say that he dare not omit the gossip and the articles and the personal paragraphs. There is no need for him to do so, for here I return to the argument with which I began. He has not increased his news columns to the extent that he has increased his advertisement columns and his revenue. Let him retain the old features and give us sober and reasoned news as well. He can afford to do so. There is I believe, a new public that desires it. Has any proprietor or group the courage to take the plunge? Who can tell? Perhaps if they did the accountants who keep their net sales would be more busy than ever.

WORLD A MILLION YEARS HENCE

THOUGHTS ON GREAT TIMES

In a speech at Oxford a few days ago Sir Oliver Lodge was reported to have dealt with the cognate subjects of undergradutes ragging and the probable duration of life on this planet.

Since the reporter omitted the connecting links, one has to guess them, but I imagine that the gambols of the "young barbarians" suggested the infancy of the world, and that led by a natural transition to the cosmic speculation with which the speech ended. Sir Oliver, if I understand him, asks our indulgence for both the undergraduates and the world. Years of discretion will come to both, if we have the patience to wait, writes Mr. Spender in "Daily News."

So far the thought is easy, but there are certain difficulties in pursuing it to its conclusion. The undergraduate, assuming him to be about 20 years old, has probably concluded more than a fourth of his earthly career, whereas it would take a string of decimals to express the infinitesimal fraction of its total period of existence as an abode for man which the world has completed, if Sir Oliver is rght in thinking that it will "not be uninhabitable for millions of centuries."

Those of us who are not too old may reasonably hope to see young men become wise and mature (like ourselves), but even Mr. Shaw and Methuselah could scarcely hope to see the world grow out of the earliest stage of its ruling infancy. No doubt this encourages a belief in progress, but with such enormous quantities of time to dispose of we can hardly expect that the planet will quicken the pace for our amusement.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

I remember asking an astronomer some 20 years ago how long he thought the world would last and, after doing certain sum in his head, he said that 15 million years was "a safe minimum estimate." Apparently there are other and nearer sums which enable this figure to be multipled by a hundred. Men of science drop these things quite casually without in the least realising how they affect other people.

This alteration in the time machine is, I think, the greatest revolution in my life time. I was brought up to believe the world was very old and very evil and rapidly approaching an end which would reward the pious and bring richly deserved retribution to the others. I remember a night of terror about the year 1866 when an old nurse kept me awake and dressed up in my best clothes for the end of the world which the prophet Baxter and some other eschatologist of that period had predicted before dawn that day.

This was an extreme case, but in thhse days ordinary folk expected the end in a few hundred, or at the outside a thousand years, and many of them had in mind the exciting possibility that it might come in their time. No one doubted that men were a very ancient and probably decrepit race, and even Darwinians spoke as if the process of evolution was a thing of the past which had stopped dead when the perfect physical man had been achieved.

CENTURIES OF FUTURE.

And now we are asked to contemplate "millions of centuries himself may man be getting himself civilised. What strikes me at first blush about this is the enormous disproportion between the time in front of us and the time behind us. What we call cividisation seems to be about 8,000 years old. Archaeologists hotly debate whether it began in Egypt or in Mesopotamia, but none of them are able to get it back much before 4000 B.C., and allowing for undiscovered beginnings, the whole of it is covered by a miserable 8,000 years Back of this is the Stone Age—cave man. Neolithic and Palaeolithic man linking up through an abyss of time with the anthropoid apes. But this really does not concern us. The species to which we belong, self improving man, starting something called progress, is so young and so recent that a hundred men living 75 years each would span the whole period of its existence.

Indeed, we may reduce it still further and say that the age of great and rapid changes is only a small fraction even of this period. It is little more than 150 years since man started out to provide himself with power and mechanism to supersede human and animal muscle, and in that time he has changed all the ways of life and the face of the world with a rapidity which shows every sign of increasing. He is already sprinting outrageously, and there are millions of centuries yet to come. The planet is very enduring, but the possibility that man may wear it out ought perhaps to be taken into consideration by the astronomers.

OUR STATE OF INFANCY.

The inferences which may be drawn from the new time measurement are many and various. One is that we have been born much too early and had better have come on the scene a few million years hence when things may have settled down a little. Another is that there is plenty of time, and that we need not hustle too much. A third that we should be very charitable and not judge ourselves and each other too harshly for the scratching and biting and ragging which is natural to our infantile condition

The nations raging furiously together and preparing to distroy each other with bombs and gases are doing just what might be expected at their time of life. Let us, therefore, cheer up and think of the great times coming a hundred million years hence. Or equally, let us eat, drink, and be merry and make the best of our infinitesimal share in this preposterously prolonged universe.

I leave the theme for the philosophers and theologians. Perhaps some day Sir Oliver Lodge will tell us what the spooks have to say about it. Do we come back or transfer our interests to some other planet? As a practical politician I propose to go on as before and limit my outlook to my own little period, which is often more than my feeble intelligence will grasp.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1928.

News comes from Bardoli that in the non-violent campaign for vindicating the justice of their cause the people of the taluka are careful not to make the lives of the Government officers miserable if they can help it.

• • •

Human nature being what it is they do not fall over their necks. "It is true" says a report from Bardoli "that in the present atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, the officers are left severely alone by the people."

• • • • •

Why, not only do the people leave them alone, even the buffaloes on the fields do so. That is why Pathans are imported, I suppose, to help the Japti officer to make "pucca bandobast" about the buffaloes.

• • • •

In fact it is a sight to remind one of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Let me apologise to Tennyson and visualise the scene for you, reader, a sort of film spectacle of buffaloes trying to escape the thraldom of captivity.

• • • • •

Pathans to the left of them
Pathans to the right of them
Pathans in front of them
Police at the tail of them
Marched The Buffalo Brigade.

• • •

"Notwithstanding the scorching heat and the scarcity of water", a correspondent from a town in Central India says, "the wedding season is in full swing". A very enjoyable remedy to forget about the too much heat and the too little water.

• • • • •

Many problems face the would-be voyager to the moon, is the warning of a German astronomer. Well, one of the most preliminary and urgent ones is how to get properly "moon-struck".

• • • • •

"A cooler India without fans" is the "Herald's" Monday "scoop" borrowed from the "Statesman". It would have been better, had the new heat-reducing device been installed in Dalal Street before the meeting of the debenture-holders. Nothing succeeds like cold storage for "startling facts."

• • • • •

The Maharaja of Burdwan thinks that Indian aspirations are not really Indian, but the result of poisonous gas which has escaped in the House of Commons. This in itself is the strongest argument for the abolition of the House of Commons. Will Mr. Baldwin take the cue?

• • •

The "Evening News of India" has prepared a "Who is Who" detailing the careers of the leaders behind the mill strike. The publication is belated by a few days. If not it would have come in handy for Mr. Athavle.

• • • •

The League of Nations is puzzled at the Chinese Nationalist request for mediation in the Sino-Japanese Conflict, as it is difficult to define the aggressor. It evidently expects the aggressor to define himself!

• • •

Rider—"I tell you it was a splendid ride. I flew like an arrow over all obstacles".
Friend—"Was your horse with you?"

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL TRAINING CAMP.

The Chief Commandant of the Parashuram Swayamsevak Shikshan Shibir, (Hindustani Seva Dal's Volunteer Training Camp), Tirthahalli (Mysore State), writes:—

"The above Volunteer training Camp was opened on the 25th of April by Pt. Taranathji. There are 36 campers undergoing training in the camp. There are so young men of the locality who come to the camp premises only in the morning and evening and undergo training merely in physical culture. There is a third group of 15 enthusiastic merchants and other business men who cannot spare any time during the day taking our training between 5 and 6 a.m. The campers are being trained in lathi, "lezim" "bhala" "jambia," "jodi", "lakdi", and "yogasana". For two hours in the afternoon every day lectures are being delivered on subjects like history of the Indian National Movement, history of the Karnatak, civics, and first-aid.

A secondary course has been opened for the benefit of those who have had training in the primary course in one or the other of our earlier camps. Mr. V. M. Mantri of Bombay has been placed in charge of this special class wherein advanced training in "bhala," "lathi", "patta" and "yogasana" will be imparted. Special lectures about the Hindustani Seva Dal, its organisation aims and methods of work etc. will be given to this class.

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